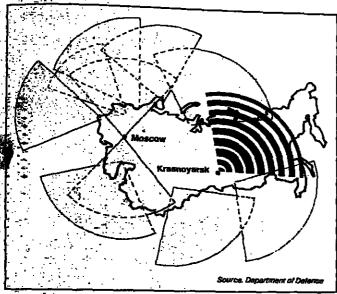
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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1987

Gorbachev Still Sees SDI Gap

Soviet Leader's TV Report Hints at Doubts on U.S. Stance



Unlike other Soviet radar systems shown on this map, the radar being built near Krasnoyarsk is far from any borders, and does not point outward as the ABM Treaty requires.

U.S. Says ABM Extension Depends on Soviet Radar

it," he added.

"The Soviets are reflecting on

One Soviet official said privately

last week that he believed the de-

nical experts added that they be-

lieved a satellite system could

replace Krasnoyarsk's early-warn-

capability within several years.

Even some Soviet officials admit

Some Senate critics of the newly

signed treaty on intermediate-

range nuclear forces, or INF, have

talked of amending the agreement

require that Krasnoyarsk be de-

stroyed before the pact takes effect,

Meanwhile other Soviet offi-

Under the ABM accord, so-

See RADAR, Page 6

congressional sources said.

The state of the s By Walter Pincus Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The United

WASHINGTON The Children was the giant state of the country warning radar being state of the country warning radar being radar Tile la central Siberia be modified or torn alk down before any new understanding is reached on the 1972 anti-The American sources. U.S. arms control delegates at

and the second

CRISTNISON

The summit meeting last week made it clear, Reagan administration sources said, that there would have to be action on the radar before reement could be reached to con-HOTELS tinue observing the ABM treaty for seven to 10 years, as Moscow wants. President Ronald Reagan Vesta ... has labeled Krasnoyarsk a clear vi-

plation of the treaty. In a television interview Sunday. cials, including some in the mili-tary, have described how in the s un immedia. Reagan's national security ad viser, Lieutenant General Colonia.
Powell, said, "Con possible is that early 1970s the Soviet Delical With Ministry decided to go ahead with the facility knowing that it violated provisions of the ABM treaty. Krasnoyarsk must come down.

Kiosk

Bomb Suspect Flown to Seoul

MANAMA, Bahrain (UPI) - A woman suspected of helping to blow up a Korean Air jet with 115 people aboard was being flown from Bahrain to Seoul on Monday, witnesses

PAGE 13 said.
The Korean authorities say FOR MORE the woman, who was using a false Japanese passport, is a North Korean agent. An al-CLASSIFIE leged accomplice committed suicide shortly after the airliner disappeared and apparently plunged into the Andaman Sca off Burma on Nov. 29.



Major Alain Mafart, convicted in the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, has been flown to Paris from exile. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Nicaragua's leader played down reports of a planned military buildup. Page 3. ■ George P. Shultz praised Norway for tightening its regu-lations on arms trade with the Page 2.

The U.S. Supreme Court struck down a state abortion law as hearings began on a new nominee to the court. Page 3. BUSINESS/FINANCE ■ The dollar recovered from

postwar lows after the Reagan administration denied that it favoted a further fall. Page 15. U.S. industry's output rose in November but business sales Page 15. fell slightly.

Special Report

New radars "see" farther. So-phisticated tools aid restorers in an Egyptian tomb. In Technol-logy Quarterly. Pages 7-12.

Dow close: UP 65.82 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1.631 1.8375 127.95 5.5275 By Gary Lee

Washington Past Service
MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev indicated Monday that impor-tant differences remained between him and President Ronald Reagan over the Strategic Defense Initiative following their meeting in Washington last week.

In a nationally televised report to the Soviet people on his meeting

President Reagan reaffirmed NATO allies. Page 6.

with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev called on both sides to maintain the "new atmosphere" in U.S.-Soviet relations resulting from the summit talks and urged the U.S. Senate to ratify the treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces that was signed in Washington last

Mr. Gorbachev hinted that members of the Kremlin leadership were not fully convinced by Mr. Reagan's stance during the summit talks. He said that the delegation carefully analyzed whether there were changes in the Reagan administration's approach to the Soviet

Union during the talks.
Saying the question was "not easy to comprehend," Mr. Gorbachev continued, "I should tell you. it is so far early to speak about a drastic tura in our relations." "Nevertheless," he said, "I want

to say that the dialogue with the struction of Krasnoyarsk would be president and other political fig-a dramatic gesture of the new U.S.-Soviet relationship. American tech-ferent from before. It was more constructive. In contrast to the freewheeling,

open appearances he made in Washington last week, Mr. Gorbachev was measured in his remarks. privately that the radar complex often pausing to look down at his violates the ABM pact.

Mr. Gorbachev also used the 20minute address to warn against jumping to conclusions that Mr. Reagan's plans for a shield against during the ratification process to spaced-based weapons can now

"Certain persons even try to as-sert that the talks in Washington have removed differences on such a problem as SDI and under that pretext make calls for speeding up work on that program," the Soviet

"I must say outright that these are dangerous tendencies and that have complained repeatedly about The blame is being placed on they should not be underestimat- pro-government bias in Korea Omitri Ustinov," the former Soviet ed," he said, adding that they can defense minister who died in De- "undermine the nascent turn," in the action represented the first ernment," spokesman Park Shin II cember 1984, one U.S. expert said. disarmament.

a missile attack could be placed the two sides to cut strategic weapalong the periphery of the United ons by 50 percent was conditioned States and the Soviet Union. They on a U.S. agreement to adhere to were to look outward, so that they the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty,



Israeli-Palestinian Clashes Continue in Gaza

Israeli soldiers detained a Palestinian in the Gaza town of Khan unconscious in an alley. Two Palestinians also died on the sixth Yunis on Monday. Witnesses said the man was later found straight day of violent demonstrations in the territory. Page 2.

Korea Reporters Protest Vote Coverage

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service

SEOUL - More than 30 reporters employed by the South Korean government-owned television network held a sit-in Monday to protest against what they called biased news coverage of the presidential

tion of the news media. The protest also focused attenand fraudulent campaign on behalf of its candidate, Roh Tae Woo. the election. The comment, briefly

Opposition candidates have warned that a popular uprising may ensue if Mr. Roh is declared the winner after Wednesday's elec-.A government spokesman sig-

naled in an interview that the re-gime is prepared to take a hard line "That will be the iob of the

disarmament.

complaints from within the netIn his address, Mr. Gorbachev work. The protest seemed likely to lice power —people are thinking of Seoul to monitor the fairness of the can to make Mr. Roh look good called phased array radars that stressed that Soviet approval of a lend credibility to opposition all kinds of contingencies. It would not permit foreign dates kim Young Sam and Kim have to be done very professionally have to be done very professionally have a been described in the sighting opposition candidates with a sighting opposition candidates kim Young Sam and Kim and very carefully.

Construction Minister Lee Kyu

The new year will mark 10 centuries, by the publicists'

By the reckoning of some scholars, however, this is inexact

"What difference does it make whether or not it's real?"

by any number of years.

can now let the celebration of its grand millennium begin. asked David Norris, a Joyce scholar quite mindful that the

ors - the Vikings more than the English.

reported in the newspaper Dong-A libo, touched off such a wave of rumors and accusations within the er, no U.S. senators or members of opposition camp that Mr. Roh let it Congress have arrived to watch the known he was "disgusted" by the minister's remark.

The minister offered his resigna- not only on election day, but on tion, and President Chun Doo what they say is an unfair govern-

observers to witness actual voting.

Dae Jung.

The television reporters support-

Several representatives of the tion on growing tensions arising

Hyo fueled opposition fears of a groups said they hope to play a role that contention when they held from broader accusations that the post-election crackdown when he ruling party is conducting an unfair said that violent government oppo-

nents should be "swept away" after widespread ballot tampering helped dethrone former President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Unlike during the Philippine election, howev-Opposition parties have focused

against any resistance to Mr. Roh's Hwan, acting with unusual speed, ment campaign. A chief complaint election.

Hwan, acting with unusual speed, ment campaign. A chief complaint accepted it and named a replace has been that Korean television Foreigners from at least five dif- directly or indirectly by the govern-

OPEC Reaches **New Pact**

Accord Excludes Iraq, Upholds Price of \$18

VIENNA - All the OPEC states except Iraq agreed late Monday to maintain their crude oil price at \$18 a barrel for the first half of next year and to limit output to 15.06 million barrels a day to defend it, delegates to the talks said.

The accord had been widely expected. It disappointed oil traders, who had marked prices down some 90 cents a barrel in expectation of the pact. The agreement was seen as a

compromise between Iranian insistence that the group raise its oil prices to \$20 a barrel and demands by Arab states in the Gulf that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries refrain from doing anything that would change the grip it has had on world oil markets

for the past year.

Asked if the new agreement was for 12 members, with a 15,06 million barrel-a-day ceiling and an \$18 reference price, the Algerian oil minister. Belkacem Nabi, replied "yes" to all three questions.

Earlier, the Iraqi oil minister, Issam Abdul Rahim al-Chalabi, said that his country would not be part of any new OPEC accord. Iraq has ignored its assigned quota of 1.54 million barrels because it is below the 2,369 million barrels allotted Iran, its enemy in the Gulf War. Iraq and has been producing about 2.7 million barrels per day.

Representatives of the OPEC

countries have been meeting in Vienna since Dec. 9.

■ Oil Prices Fall Warren Getler of the Internation-

al Herald Tribune reported earlier from London:

Crude oil prices fell sharply earlier Monday amid market doubts that OPEC could hammer out an effective agreement to bolster prices and restrain production lev-

Traders said that the proposed pact, which would effectively "roll over" last year's agreement to defend \$18 a barrel and maintain an rels a day, was an ineffective solution to a glutted world oil market and increasingly soft prices.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the benchmark U.S. crude, West Texas Intermediate. tumbled 87 cents on Monday to \$17.44 a barrel for immediate delivery. On the spot market, West Tex-

See OPEC, Page 6

Panamanian Seeks Soviets As New Ally

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service WASHINGTON - With his support among U.S. officials crod-ed, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's military leader, has begun more openly courting the Soviet Union, the Salvadoran guerrillas and others hostile to the United States, according to Reagan administration officials and a

Nicaraguan defector. In a major change of policy, officials said that in recent weeks a consensus had emerged at the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department that, in the words of one official,

"this guy should go tomorrow."

But they said there appeared to be few opportunities for the U.S. government to exert pressure on the general, who has maintained his hold on power, they assert, by playing off enemies in the region

against each other. In the past two weeks, in the face In the past two weeks, in the lace of continuing pressure from Panama's internal opposition, General Noriega has appeared to send a message to Washington. His country has granted the Soviet airline Aeroflot landing rights and is allowing Soviet ships to use drydock the country. Two concessions in the country, two concessions are the country. sites in the country, two concessions Moscow has long sought.

In addition, he sent a diplomat to meet with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, who replied with an offer of financial support, according to an adminis-

tration official. The disclosures come as the Senate moved over the weekend to cut off all aid to Panama and as a Senate staff study, obtained by The New York Times, concluded that the U.S. government should cut off any active or passive support for

General Noticega.

Some of the most striking information about General Noticea. however, has come in recent weeks from Major Roger Miranda Bengoechea, a former top aide to Hum-berto Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan defense minister.

Administration officials said See NORIEGA, Page 6



Protests Mark ASEAN Summit Meeting in Manila

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

the ever-receding farmlands is doing well at the zoo — herself a celebration of the progress of this tough and

friendly city. For now the sight of such a pastoral creature being milked has been offered to urbane Dubliners as an

Second, and no less important for many lovers of this capital, the plan for a grand motorway to spill down through

the city bold as the ancient patriots of Brian Boru has been

suddenly defeated by ordinary Dubliners, who rose up in outrage in defense of the old neighborhoods.

Having gained one cow and lost one motorway, Dublin

exotic treat.

DUBLIN - First of all, the cow imported last year from

While President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines welcomed ASEAN leaders to their first summit meeting since 1977, about 1,500 protesters marched in Manila on Monday to proclaim opposition to U.S. bases and to alleged U.S.-Japanese domination of Southeast Asia. The six ASEAN heads discussed the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and Indochinese refugees. Page 6.

The End of the Second Jazz Age

Youth and Wealth Were Idols of '80s Investment Craze

By William Glaberson New York Times Service NEW YORK -- When the clos-

ing bell rang on Oct. 19, at the end of the worst day in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, a characteristically American era came to an end.

were earning six-figure salaries on -Wall Street, Multibillion-dollar companies were bought and sold like used cars. Everybody was "doing deals." And stocks seemed to go only up.

Eight weeks after the collapse,

people are beginning to see that the five-year bull market of the 80s derstandings and cut corners.

"People will be looking for a

singer Jr. said that "in a symbolic sense," the collapse "crystallized market system.

people's discomfort with the unbri
Assertions dled pursuit of self-interest." As ogy is increasing investment risks they did in the Jazz Age, Mr. Schlemore than anyone realized. singer said. Americans in the '80s

It was a time when 29-year-olds

was a new Gatsby age, complete with the materialism and emphoric excesses of all speculative eras. Like the Jazz Age of F. Scott Fitzgerald's fictional Jay Gatsby in the heart of the new age, and there, 1920s, the years combined the ro-mance of wealth and youth with the slightly sinister aura of secret un-

point when perceptions changed," said John R. Petry, chairman of Marine Midland Banks Inc., who was an assistant secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon and Johnson administrations. "They'll pick Oct. 19. It will be the 'ever upward and day.

19. It is clear that the collapse will slogging and 'one foot in front of change the money business pro-

The historian Arthur M. Schle-

had tipped the balance they are always adjusting between altruism kets. and selfishness. Self-interest won.

The financial world was the 'It will be seen as the end of a period

> times and a return to reality.'

of good, wild

- John Brooks, author

more than anywhere else, Oct. 19

J. Phelan Jr., chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, observed at the close of trading on Black Mon-

change the money business pro-foundly. The crisis has already led

With Cow in Its Zoo, Dublin Prepares for Millennium

reckoning, since the city finally fell into certifiable Irish hands, warrior king hands that wrested it from the long dominance of roving Viking occupiers in 988.

agreeable humility.

seems special because its boosterism is as soft to the ear as high rewards and no risk," said the River Liffey that flows beneath the O'Connell Street Peter G. Peterson, an investment

truth of Dublin is rooted at least as much in imagination as in reality. "It's a damn good thing that people in this city finally want to feel good about themselves and celebrate."

He is right, as the lord mayor, Bertie Ahern, concedes in rails that usually govern their proproclaiming "yet another comeback" for a doughty city where "being optimistic and hopeful is not fashionable."

He is right, as the lord mayor, Bertie Ahern, concedes in tails that usually govern their proproclaiming "yet another comeback" for a doughty city who said that fundamental prob-

The cycle of hard times and flinty spirits has left an

As a result, the only recourse for the true Dubliner is to smile in sheer Irish pleasure at indulging in one and the same cause a heated dispute and a yearlong street party to be crammed with pub songs. Thoroughbred horses, literary characters, and a spirit of forgiveness toward past conquer-"Dublin Be Proud," advises the centennial book of Pat
Liddy, a gifted artist who sketches and appraises, often
years in which we felt we had mournfully, each corner of the city. The millennium already reached the millennium, which was

See DUBLIN, Page 6

 Assertions that new technol- Concerns about the interrelationship of global securities mar-

 A sharp debate over a regulatory structure that some say lags far behind the world it was designed to

control. It will be years before the United States can measure the full impact of that dizzying day and the days that followed. But some accounting can be made now.

"It will be seen as the end of a period of good, wild times and a return to reality," said John Brooks, an author who has chronicled the financial world for 30

On Wall Street, where the big salaries turned newly minted busidozen investigations, including a presidential commission's, are grappling with what happened to the market that day.

"It's the nearest thing to a melting a melting and shakers, the world is success, and an unforgiving place. Securities firms have let 4,000 people go, and many more pink slips are likely to follow. This week, E.F. Hutton of 5,000 dismissals expected as a result of its planned merger with Shearson Lehman Brothers. The stock market's rise, as it of-

> over fever spurred the rise and built vast new fortunes. Traders with inside tips made millions in the kinds of illicit schemes that historians say are classic marks of speculative pe-If there were big problems like

> ten has in the past, mirrored and

shaped the American mood. Take-

the U.S. trade and budget deficits that threatened the prosperity, they seemed distant. The market and the country, in a sense, broke away from the mundane economic delems threatened the country's future could hardly make their warn-

ings heard. We've been through quite a few See ERA, Page 19

The same of the

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For months, the 1988 presidential campaign has moved forward almost independent of the actions of governmention the budget deficit or the Iran controversy, they were largely free to define themselves and their images and their im ment. Although the candidates would often themselves and their images as if decisions made by the president and Congress had nothing to do with them.

The treaty on intermediate nuclear forces signed last week by President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has changed that. And the presidential candidates are already scrambling to adjust to the new political world Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have created.

The new concern with Soviet-American relations will remain central to the campaign, whatever other issues arise. The next

and would like nothing more than to turn his Dukakis want it to be?" campaign into a referendum on Mr. Reagan's disarmament initiatives.

Mr. Bush's leading opponent for the Reexample, Mr. Dukakis, the governor of Maspublican presidential nomination, Senator sachusetts, spoke of the need to reduce Sovifrom South Dakota, had been effusive in Mr. Mann said.

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

months of searching for a new di-

rector for the Arms Control and

Disarmament Agency, President Ronald Reagan has decided to

nominate an army major general

General William Burns is Mr.

Reagan's choice to succeed Ken-

neth L. Adelman, Reagan adminis-tration officials disclosed Sunday.

Mr. Adelman, who announced his

resignation this summer, officially

The selection of General Burns

confirms that the administration's

team of ranking arms control offi-

cials will have a decidedly pragmat-

ic cast as the United States and the

Soviet Union try to reach agreement on a treaty reducing long-range arms during Mr. Reagan's

Mr. Burns, who will retire from

the military to assume the new

post, was described by administration officials as a nonideological military officer with considerable

experience on arms control issues.

He is well regarded by U.S. arms

The decision to appoint him fol-

lows the resignation of Caspar W. Weinberger as defense secretary and the appointment of Frank C. Carlucci, who is viewed as more

flexible on arms control. In addi-

tion, Mr. Weinberger's aides on

arms control, Richard N. Perle and

Frank J. Gaffney Jr., also have left

By law, the director of the arms

control agency is the top adviser to

the president and the secretary of

state on arms control issues. In

The appointment is subject to

The search for a director for the

arms control agency began after

Mr. Adelman announced July 30

that he intended to leave office af-

Weinberger and other conserva-

tives strongly opposed the candi-date, who has favored negotiating

with the Russians on the scope of

system, formally known as the

General Rowny, who is retired

from the army, was regarded as too

conservative by State Department

The flavour

of an island

Isle of Jura

STINGLE MAJUT SCOTCH WHISKY

in a single malt.

For a while, Mr. Lehman was

Strategic Defense Initiative

confirmation by the Senate.

tively expected in the fall.

the administration.

more influence.

left his post Saturday.

final year in office.

WASHINGTON - After

Reagan Picks a General

For Arms Control Post

who helped negotiate the treaty banning medium and shorter-

Republican candidates have criticized it.

For the time being, Democrats have supported Mr. Reagan's initiative and have enjoyed railing against what they call the Re-Democrats with twin risks.

On the one hand, if they continue simply to support the president, said a Republican poll-taker, Linda Di Vall, their campaign message will amount to a faint "me, too." And Thomas E. Mann, director of governmental studies at the Brookings Institution, said, "Once again, Reagan is setting the agenda and the Democrats are having to go along with it."

But if some of the Democrats try to differentiate themselves from Mr. Reagan by urg-

paign, whatever other issues arise. The next steps of the arms control process will coincide with key moments in the presidential contest.

The candidate most eagerly adjusting to the climate is Vice President George Bush, Gorbachev come to the table because American of Georgia, said his party was eager to cast the issue in terms of the question, "Does the climate is Vice President George Bush," who has enthusiastically embraced the treaty ca is as weak as Paul Simon or Michael

viewed as a compromise choice, but

instead he was recently picked by

Mr. Carlucci to serve as the top

Defense Department official on

For the past year, General Burns has served in the State Depart-

ment's Office of Politico-Military

second-ranking official.
General Burns, 55, served for

about four years as the representa-

tive of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on

the U.S. delegation that negotiated

the INF treaty. That made him the

top military adviser to U.S. negoti-

ators working on that treaty.

He is reported to have asserted in

internal deliberations that the

United States should maintain an

active program of research and

testing on space defenses, so that it

can eventually determine if the sys-tem is feasible. But the general has

not been among those administra-tion officials who have pushed for

an accelerated timetable for de-

ploying anti-missile defenses and

who want to expand the scope of

General Burns, in a view shared

by many other U.S. military offi-

cials, is also reported to have con-

tended that the anti-ballistic mis-

sile treaty currently puts useful restrictions on the Soviet program

space testing plans, officials say.

arms control issues.

Bob_Dole of Kansas, has reserved public et advantages over the Western allies in Eupraising Mr. Reagan. "I just about choked," rope. He said the next president needed to be Mr. Kemp said. "tough" as well as "confident" in dealing

with Mr. Gorbachev. What is striking is the extent to which Mr. arms control and foreign policy the better, Reagan has staked out the broad middle since the shaky state of the nation's economy

"They're looking toward a center posi-tion," said Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, "which, ironically, is occupied

by Ronald Reagan." Mr. Reagan's stance has such appeal that even some Republican critics of the treaty are softening their positions.

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, a Republican candidate for president, has expressed grave doubts about the accord. But he conceded that the treaty was "likely to be ratified." Its critics, he said, would have ing quicker action on arms control, they face to concentrate on seeking to add reservations to the document about human rights and Afghanistan, and on influencing the next round of disarmament talks.

Mr. Kemp, like other conservatives, finds it disconcerting that Mr. Reagan's new stance is, at least temporarily, being embraced by advocates of disarmament whom Republicans only a few months ago would Already, several Democrats are trying to cover that flank. In a speech on Friday, for noted that someone as liberal as George S. attention on the treaty and the future course

It is clear, however, that for all of the Republicans, the more attention focused on

The very timing of the next steps in the arms control process guarantee that it will never be far from center stage for much of the 1988 campaign.

The Senate vote on ratifying the arms treaty is expected to come next March or April, in the middle of the primaries. Mr. Reagan hopes to go to Moscow in late spring or early summer, close to the time of the national conventions.

The nature of the congressional debate, Mr. Mann said, could well depend on how Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader, is faring in his contest for the Republican presidential nomination.

If Mr. Dole fails to wrap up the nomina-tion in the early primaries, Mr. Mann said, he might be tempted to move sharply right on arms issues in the hopes of salvaging his candidacy with the support of ardent conserof Mr. Reagan's negotiations with Moscow,

U.K. and France Cite Progress on Missile Project

day they had made good progress discussing prospects for a joint air-launched nuclear mis-

"This is a very long-term un-dertaking for the end of the century," Mr. Younger said. "We agreed to take studies fur-

The discussion was part of eneral consultations that highighted increased cooperation between the two countries in conventional and nuclear arms.

They also agreed to open defense contracts to competition from each other's arms produc-



André Giraud of France, left, and George Younger of Britain said Monday that they were making progress on joint development of an air-launched nuclear missile.

LONDON - Britain and France, the only nuclear powers in Western Europe, said Mon-

Defense Secretary George Younger of Britain and Defense Minister André Giraud of France said at a news confer-ence that such a missile would not violate the ban on groundlaunched intermediate-range nuclear forces signed by the United States and the Soviet Union in Washington last week.

ther and discuss if our requirements are similar and, if so, whether this merits collabora-

Shultz Praises Oslo's COCOM Action Chirac Insists the subsequent overhaul of the French overseas intelligence ser-And Says He Now Opposes Sanctions France Paid

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service

George P. Shultz said Monday that the administration opposes congressional sanctions against Norway for selling sensitive technology to the Soviet Union because the Norwegian government has acted "very decisively" to prevent future incidents.

ter the summit meeting then tenta-Mr. Shultz was referring to the scandal earlier this year over the activities of Toshiba Machine Co. A short list of candidates was drawn up. It included Paul H. in Japan and the state-owned Nor-Nitze, the arms control adviser to wegian arms company Kongsberg Vapenfabrik. They sold computer Secretary of State George P. ized milling equipment enabling the Soviets to manufacture subma-Shultz: Edward L. Rowny, a conservative adviser to Mr. Reagan, rine propellers so quiet that U.S. and Ronald F. Lehman 2d, the senior negotiator on long-range arms. Mr. Shultz pressed for the ap-pointment of Mr. Nitze, but Mr. forces have difficulty detecting

The sales, which began in 1974, violated the rules established by the Western alliance's Coordinating Committee for Export Control, or COCOM, against the sale of stratetesting for an anti-missile defense gically sensitive equipment to War-

saw Pact nations. The U.S. Congress is considering several bills that would punish offending companies by barring them from selling to the U.S. market. Norway fears that a ban would bankrupt Kongsberg because it de-pends heavily on sales of its Penguin anti-ship missile to the Penta-

At a news conference here, Mr. Shultz, who is visiting several allied capitals after reporting to officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on the Washington summit meeting, indicated the administration's satisfaction with Norway's remedial actions.

The prime minister described what they have done and provided



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OSLO — Secretary of State said, referring to Prime Minister dent Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Grope P. Shultz said Monday that Gro Harlem Bruntland. The situation is totally satisfactory, from my point of view," he added "Sanctions would be very unhelpful and

> His answer indicated that the administration has accepted Norway's explanations that the sales were contrary to official policy and arranged by Kongsberg officials without authorization.

uncalled for," he said later.

Several Kongsberg executives have been charged with breaches of Norwegian security and export laws, and the government is reorganizing its bureaus responsible for safeguarding the export of restrict-

ed technology.

Mr. Shultz also gave a pointed scolding to the European anti-nuclear peace movement, which is particularly strong in Norway and in Denmark, which he visited before coming to Oslo.

summit talks.

Mr. Shultz replied that the agreement became possible only after criticized quest for normalized relarange missiles in Western Europe. ques Chirac declared Monday that thereby forcing Moscow to realize no ransom had been paid to obtain that the price of their removal was the freedom of two French hosthe elimination of Soviet SS-20 missiles from Eastern Europe.

Recalling that West European peace activists had opposed the U.S. deployment in noisy and often violent ways, Mr. Shultz said: "The reality is that if the peace movement had had its way, there would be no INF Treaty. It was only by doing what the peace movement didn't want that we got the result the peace movement apparently wanted.

Then he added: "I would hope that the people in the movement would take a second look and ad-That happened when he was mit that they were wrong In order asked if pressures from the peace to have peace, you have to show movement had made possible the some strength."

Iraqi Attack on Tanker May Have Left 21 Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO - The Norwegian-run tanker Susangird was set ablaze last week by an Exocet missile fired by Iraqi jets in the Gulf, shipping officials said Monday. There were reports that as many as 21 crewman died in the attack.

If confirmed, this would make the attack the most serious on merchant shipping thus far in the Gulf War, the officials said.

But a well-informed shipping executive in the northern Gulf played down reports that the crew of the tanker had sustained such high ca-

The source, who refused to be quoted by name, said that the Norwegian captain, his first mate and a seaman had been killed, but that the rest of the 27-man crew, mainly Filipinos, were rescued by Iranians

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PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSIT 600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

from the vessel. They were taken ashore in Iran, the source said. Shipping executives in the south-

ern Gulf said they have been unable to check casualties aboard the Susangird because of an Iranian news blackout.
The jets fired at least one Exocet

into the 218,467-ton vessel, owned by the National Iranian Tanker Co. and managed by Norway's Reksten management, as it sailed fully loaded from Iran's northern Kharg Island terminal.

Jan Evjanth, a spokesman for Reksten, said five seamen survived the attack and that Iran had abandoned an air and sea search for the off the balance" because of the remaining crew, including the cap-

There was no information on the National Iranian Tanker Co. who were reported to have been on board when the ship was attacked last Wednesday and Thursday. The known survivors were the

Polish chief engineer and the ship's radio officer, second mate, third engineer and canteen boy. Shipping sources have been unable to obtain clear information

about the attack. Since the tanker attacks began in earnest in 1984, only the attack last May on the U.S. Navy frigate USS an Iraqi missile accidentally hit the and their actions made us run a risk

assurances of their determination to adhere to COCOM rules," he said reference to Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range, nuclear missiles signed by President Prince No. 1 accord to eliminate medium-range medium-r

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

PARIS — Defending his heavily NATO deployed U.S. medium-tions with Iran, Prime Minister Jactages held in Lebanon and that none had been demanded.

In the longest public explanation of his Iranian policy to date, Mr. Chirac also said that France would not withdraw its fleet from the Gulf region, and he indicated that he favored United Nations-mandated sanctions against Iran if it continued to defy the UN call for a ceasefire in its war with Iraq.

Mr. Chirac has been attacked for making what have been portrayed as a series of concessions to Iran to gain the release last month of two French hostages and to try to secure the liberation of three others still in Lebanon. His government freed an Iranian diplomat suspected of terrorist connections and last week expelled Iranians opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"It goes without saying that no ransom was paid by France" for the hostages, said Mr. Chirac, adding that no weapons were delivered

He said there was "a suspicion" that Iran had links to the kidnappers of the remaining French hos-tages in Lebanon. "We will not establish diplomatic relations until there is no more suspicion of collusion with the terrorists," he said.

The prime minister confirmed that negotiations with Iran for the repayment of a \$1 billion loan made to France in 1974 were still dragging on. Mr. Chirac had ordered the repayment of \$330 million of the debt last year in the midst of an earlier effort at "normalization," but he said Monday that "we are not in a position to pay complexity of the matter.

Mr. Chirac gave a new justification for the expulsion last week of fate of representatives from the 17 members of an anti-Khomeini group, strongly suggesting that they had been sent to Gabon to avoid terrorist reprisals on French soil if they remained. Last week, Interior Minister

Charles Pasqua said that the 17 members of the leftist Mujahidin Khalq group — 14 Iranians and three Turks — had been expelled because they had been harassing other Iranian exiles in France.

But the prime minister said Monday that it was "ridiculous" to consider the activists to be terror-Stark has killed more people. A ists. He said that "for a certain total of 37 U.S. seaman died when number of reasons their presence (Reuter. AP) concerning terrorism."

Lange Angry By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune PARIS — Major Alain Mafart, convicted in the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior in 1985, was flown to France for medical treatment Monday despite protests from New Zealand that France was breaking a promise to confine Mr. Mafart to an atoll in French Polynesia until 1989.

France Flies

Exiled Agent

Back Home;

France said that Major Mafart was being evacuated to receive treatment for a stomach ailment; New Zealand said that it had not been allowed to examine him.

The exchanges were reminiscent of acrimony that strained relations between the two countries when Major Mafart and a woman agent were caught after sinking the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbor. The vessel, flagship of the environment group Greenpeace, was pre-paring to protest French nuclear tests in the Pacific. A photographer was killed in the incident.

Major Mafart's departure, Prime Minister David Lange of New Zea-land said Monday, was a "blatant and outrageous breach" of a bilateral accord under UN auspices in which Major Malart and Captain Dominique Prieur avoided serving 10-year prison sentences in New Zealand by being held at Hao atoli. France also paid \$7 million in repa-

Mr. Lange said he would protest to the United Nations. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, whose government worked out the agreement with New Zealand, dismissed Mr. Lange's complaints. He said Monday, "It was agreed that if one of the two fell ill or, as one of them is a woman and is married, became pregnant, there would be an automatic return to France."

The two agents have been visited by family members during the exile on the atoll and by Mr. Chirac. Ministers in his government have blamed the operation and its diplo-matically damaging failure on the Socialist government that fell in early 1986. Charles Hernu, who resigned as

defense minister in the Socialist government over the affair, con-ceded in a book published last week in Paris that the sabotage resulted from his "preventive orders that were badly managed." Press investigations, which

helped bring down Mr. Hernu, uncovered few additional details about who ordered the operation and why it backfired. All the French officers and intelligence op-eratives implicated in the operation, its attempted cover-up and vice, have been retired or trans-

The Greenpeace operation, which had little domestic political fallout, fueled anti-nuclear and anti-French sentiments in New Zealand, Australia and other countries in the region. The primary objective of French diplomacy in the Pacific, according to government officials, has been to safeguard the nuclear test program in Polynesia.

In the current squabble, Mr. Lange said that he learned Saturday that France wanted to fly Major Mafart home for medical tests. Mr. Lange proposed flying a New Zealand doctor to Hao to check Mr. Mafart's condition.

France said the next day that foreign military aircraft were forbidden to land on the atoll, and early Monday the New Zealand government was informed that Maor Maiart had left Hao aboard a

French military plane, French officials said that a New Zealand doctor from London would be allowed to examine Mr. Mafart in Paris.

Meanwhile, the Greenpeace office in Paris announced Monday that it would close temporarily for lack of funds. Coincidentally, the hulk of the Rainbow Warrior was scuttled this weekend to become coast of New Zealand.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Punjabi Police Officers Are Slain

CHANDIGARH, India (AP) — Suspected Sikh terrorists shot to death two senior police officers Monday in Punjab state while the officers were interest the police said

officers were jogging, the police said.

Two gunmen fired automatic rifles at A.S. Brar, police chief of Panala district, and his deputy, K.P.S. Gill, at the National Institute of Sports in the city of Patiala, a Punjab state police spokesman, Shingara Singh, said the city of Patiala, a Punjab state police spokesman, Shingara Singh, said Patiala is about 35 miles (55 kilometers) southwest of Chandigari, the Punjabi capital. Sikh militants had announced that the two officers were on a list of officials to be killed.

2 Die in Kenya-Uganda Border Clash

NAIROBI (AP) - Kenyan policemen and Ugandan soldiers ex-

NAIROBI (AP) — Kenyan poncemen and Ogamuan somiers exchanged gunfire for several hours Monday in fighting that a Kenyan official said began when 60 Ugandan troops crossed the border.

Two soldiers of the Ugandan National Resistance Army were killed and several were injured, said Bethuel Kiplagat, the Kenyan secretary for foreign affairs. He said there were no Kenyan casualties. The skinning the said the said there were no Kenyan casualties. The skinning that the said there were no Kenyan casualties. occurred near the main Kenya-Uganda border crossing point at Busia.

Mr. Kiplagat said the Ugandans brought in two truckloads of reinforcements and used two tanks to shell the Kenyan forces before the shooting ended. There was no official comment from Kampala, the South Africa Tightens Curb on Dissert

JOHANNESBURG (WP) —
South Africa tightened its clares

down on organized dissent Monday, banning a mass rally planned in Cape Town on Monday night to protest restrictions placed on the chairman of the African National

Congress, Govan Mbeki.
Mr. Mbeki, 77, who was freed
Nov. 5 after serving 23 years of a
life sentence for sabotage and treason, was to have addressed a rally Sunday in Cape Town, but on Friday he was ordered not to leave his home town of Port Elizabeth without permission or to give interviews

or write for any publication.

An earlier rally planned in Port
Elizabeth for Nov. 28 also had been banned. The police commissioner in the western Cape Province said he prohibited Monday night's rally "for the purpose of public safety" and the "maintenance of public or-



Govan Mbeki -

Whitelaw in Hospital After Collapsing

LONDON (Reuters) — Lord Whitelaw, the deputy prime minister of Britain, was hospitalized Monday after collapsing at Parliament's traditional Christmas carol service.

Witnesses said Lord Whitelaw, 69, who is leader of the House of Lords, had finished a reading at the service in St. Margaret's Church near the

Houses of Parliament when he slumped over in his pew.

An ambulance took him to Westminster Hospital, where he was listed in stable condition. Lord Whitelaw was home secretary from 1979 to 1983 and minister for Northern Ireland from 1972 to 1973.

For the Record

Anatoly Karpov took his final timeout Monday in Seville, Spain, postponing until Wednesday the 23d match of the world chess championship with Garri Kasparov, the current champion. The score is even at 11-11, but Mr. Kasparov has the advantage because he will retain his title in the event of a 12-12 tie in the 24-match series.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes Disrupt Air Travel in Italy ROME (Reuters) — Italian airport ground workers held a series and sudden stoppages Monday, forcing cancellation of at least 130 flights and causing chaos for passengers. Both national and international flights were affected. Officials saidle stoppages occurred after the airport employees rejected a draft by agreement between their unions and Alitalia. Late Sunday, union leaders had called off a strike set for Monday after the airport employees rejected a draft by agreement between their unions and Alitalia.

Late Sunday, union leaders had called off a strike set for Monday after agreeing to a government-sponsored wage accord to end a wave of stoppages that had disrupted air travel for months. But at meetings early Monday the airport workers decided that this was inadequate and voted to go ahead with the strikes.

U.S. Airline Ad Rules to Be Tightened

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Attorneys general from more than 40 states have approved tightening airline advertising regulations to stop airlines from misleading consumers about frequent flier discounts, officials said.

The National Association of Attorneys General adopted the guidelines Saturday at the organization's annual conference. It aid the most frequent violations were advertising of fares that did not exist, changing frequential rules after travelers have joined programs, and failure to include and add requirements of prepayment, cancellation penalties, and limitations on availability and seats and dates of travel.

A nationwide strike in Greece is expected to paralyze public and private services Tuesday, bringing transportation to a halt. The strike was called by the General Confederation of Greek Workers to protest government austerity measures. Olympic Airways said Monday that it would cancel

Work on the Soviet Union's first monorail began Monday, Tass reported from Moscow. The line will link the Armenian capital of Yerevan to Abovyan, a town 10 miles (16 kilometers) away. Workers in Florida will remove the last barricades between Paint Beach

and St. Lucie counties this week to open the final 33-mile (53-kilometer) part of an artificial reef off the stretch of Interstate 95, the highway from Miami to Maine that was begun more than 30 years ago.

2 Palestinians Die After Gaza Clashes

By John Kifner

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Two more Palclashes that some describe as the third day of a general strike. most violent in 20 years of Israeli

occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

JERUSALEM — Two more Pal-estinians died Monday as a result fought with Israeli soldiers in the of clashes in the occupied territo-ries. The deaths raised the toll to eight dead in six straight days of West Bank were shut down in the

Martens Resigns as Vote Cuts Majority of Belgian Coalition

defeat for Mr. Martens, 51, whose or liberal support to govern.

BRUSSELS - Prime Minister Wilfried Martens resigned Monday after an election setback that lost six of its 49 seats. plunged Belgium into uncertainty and sharpened rivalries between its French and Dutch-speakers. King Baudouin asked him to

stay on in a caretaker role. Commentators foresaw a protracted crisis after gains by the So-cialists that made them the biggest grouping in parliament for the first

time in 50 years. Political sources said it would be hard for Mr. Martens to reconstruct his coalition although it retained an eight-seat majority in the 212-seat Chamber of Deputies. Its previous majority was 18. The result was seen as a personal

coalition had given Belgium six years of political stability. His own conservative Christian Social Party 25, was critically wounded and Dutch-speakers in the more ter.

prosperous north of the country flocked to Mr. Martens's liberal was shot by soldiers dispersing a coalition partner, the hard-line crowd in Gaza on Dec. 9, died at Freedom and Progress Party. Tal Hashomer Hospital near Tel which has fought for tax reform and public spending cuts. But in the French-speaking

south, where traditional industries are in decline, the Socialists gained

five seats while right lost ground. The likeliest solution was an alliance between conservatives and Socialists. The Socialists took 72 seats, 10 more than the Christian Social Party, but need conservative

papers speak of a "civil revolt" Israeli soldiers and killed a 25year-old Palestinian, Hassan Jarhoun, during a clash near the Khan Yunis refugee district in the Gaza Strip, according to both the Israeli Army and Palestinian sources.

ritories is causing growing concern

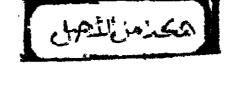
to the government as Israeli news

The army said he had been shot while throwing a firebomb at the

After the young man was killed, youths paraded his body, in a coffin covered with the banned Palestinian flag, through the district, attracting a crowd of several thousand, leading to further classies and more shooting. One young man, Shaban Mohammed Miffeh, evacuated to a hospital by helicop-

Ahmed Abu Khoussa, 21, who Aviv, the Palestine Press Service reported.

The clashes began after a traffic accident last week in which an Israeli Army truck collided with two vans bringing day laborers home to Gaza, killing four Pales s



Nicaragua's
Plays Down MARIL 4 - Provider Dan MANAGE A PROMOTE DATE

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Deally force is also used radismunich and carelessly, the re-The report said there was wrideread public awareness but unle

Nicaragua's Leader , Plays Down Assertion On Military Buildup

By William Branigin MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that plans. Ortega said.
disclosed by the defense minister
The Sandi for a major Nicaraguan armed forces buildup were merely a "proposal" to the government that had

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not been accepted. He asserted that Nicaragua would have "a modest army" after the current civil war ends.

... Mr. Oriega sought to play down a speech on Saturday by General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who is , his brother as well as the defense

The president stressed Sunday that the Sandinist government was respecting a Central American combat" if necessary. peace accord and was willing to negotiate arms reductions with its neighbors and the United States.

We have talked of having all "We have talked of having all Soviet-Nicaraguan protocols of a our population learn to handle Sandinist military buildup indearms to be ready to defend the pendent of the current war with the country," Mr. Ortega said, "but not of organizing an army of 600,000 men, because this would not make sense. This country could not sup-port an army of that magnitude."

The president said that what the government had in mind was a defense system such as Switzerland's, in which "the entire population is ready to defend the country."

His account of the military plans contrasted sharply with the statements by his brother. Those statements appeared to confirm allegations by a Sandinist defector, Major Roger Miranda Bengoechea, regarding military cooperation protocols between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

count of a 15-year plan to build up the Sandinist regular armed forces, reserves and militias to a total strength of 600,000 by 1995, Mr.
-Ortega said: "No, this plan does not exist. The statement that General Ortega made yesterday is in the context of the war of the people, if this war continues or intensifies.

"This is a proposal of the army for the government, but it has not been accepted by the government of Nicaragua."

At another point, Mr. Ortega said the figure of 600,000 was contemplated largely in terms of re-serves that could be mobilized to combat an invasion.

The president said the defense minister's statements were "linked to the time of war that Nicaragua is living through," a period marked close to the cease-fire negotiations by U.S. aid for the guerrilla force said no new date for the talks had known as the contras, and the ac- been fixed, but he said he believed quisition by Honduras of F-5 fight-that a meeting might take place er planes from the United States. : Wednesday or Thursday.

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — A U.S.

human rights organization says

that, while political repression has

diminished since civilian rule re-

turned to Brazil in 1985, the police

in major cities still routinely use

torture and executions in dealing

"Torture is very widespread, both in São Paulo and Rio de Ja-neiro, as well as probably elsewhere

in Brazil," the organization, Americas Watch, concluded in a report

"Deadly force is also used indis-

criminately and carelessly, the re-

with suspected criminals.

issued Saturday.

once this war ends, the army here should be a modest army. Mr.

The Sandinist leader made the statements after a speech in which he told an assembly of union dele-gates that the Sandinist National Liberation Front would not give up "revolutionary power" or allow domestic opposition groups to be-come an "internal front" of the

issuing a stern warning to opposition groups and news media of "the right" to "act with responsibility," Mr. Ortega said the Sandinist government would "mobilize the workers of all companies to go to

The president's attempt to clarify his brother's remarks conflicted with a description in the alleged contras and the regional peace ef-

The alleged protocols, described as covering military cooperation between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, were among documents that U.S. officials said had been provided by Major Miranda.

One passage estimates that the rebels will suffer "total defeat during the period 1988-90" and states that the subsequent goal is to be able to defeat a U.S. invasion.

Asked whether such agreements exist, Mr. Ortega said Nicaragua has relations "of a military type"

"We are not in an agreement as Asked about his brother's ac- such in the terms that Miranda tried to present," Mr. Ortega said, "but they are accords that Nicaragua has reached as to assistance some from the Soviets and that cover the tions. necessities for the defense of the

■ Talks Postponed

The Nicaraguan government postponed a second round of peace talks with the rebels only hours before it was to begin on Monday in the Dominican Republic, church and diplomatic sources said. Revters reported from Managua.

The sources said the government wanted more time to prepare for the talks, which would have brought representatives of the two sides face to face for the first time.

One Latin American diplomat

a Vir Travelin Brazil Police Still Torture and Kill, Report Says

of growing urban violence, the vic-

tims are generally presumed to be

killings is the ongoing public apa-

police brutality," the report said. It added that off-duty policemen

were known to participate in death

squads that either volunteer, or are

hired, to "clean up" neighborhoods

The 59-page report also cited the ferocity of efforts to obstruct

prosecution and punishment of po-lice officers allegedly involved in

torture and murder. This is done, it

said, through successful police cov-

with high rates of crime.

The report said there was wide- er-up operations or intimidation of

spread public awareness but little witnesses and judges.

"The chief cause for continued



DUMPED CHEMICALS — White tank cars containing vinyl chloride lying on the track next to burning cars containing liquid propane following a derailment near Round Rock, Texas. The accident, which occurred late Saturday, caused the evacuation of 5,000 in the town.

N.Y. Diocese Bars Teaching on Condoms

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Cardinal John O'Connor will not allow instruction about condoms in AIDS education programs in the schools. the archdiocese of New York despite the qualified approval of such an approach by his fellow bishops.

He characterized as a "very grave mistake" the release of a 30page policy paper last week by the bishops. It said such instruction mission to Manila, said he had no indication that Vatican officials regarding acquired immune defiriency syndrome could be permitwere even aware of the document. ted if presented within the context of Roman Catholic teaching that advocated abstinence outside of marriage and fidelity within mar-

The bishops' paper, the cardinal added Sunday, has resulted in "serious confusion." In an emphatic statement released Sunday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, he said he wanted no such confusion in the

"All persons and agencies ad-dressing the issue of AIDS under the cognizance of the archdiocese the cognizance of the archdiocese care and foster care systems in the of New York will continue to fol- United States are overburdened low the policy guidelines" of the archdiocese, the cardinal said, expected increase in pediatric These guidelines, he said, prohibit instruction about condoms.

AIDS cases by the year 1991, according to a congressional report.

doms. The Associated Press report- rapidly as a major health threat to ed. The statement said, "We wish children and adolescents. The reto emphasize that abstinence is the port marks the first time Congress

Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, who

withdrew his name nine days later,

There is a sense of relief in both

well founded. No senator has come requirements and the constitution-

out in opposition to Judge Kenne- al relationship between church and

dy. The chairman of the Judiciary state. Judge Kennedy, who is 51,

Democrat of Delaware, who was bench and written nearly 500 opin-

one of several influential senators ions, but he has no clear position

to announce early opposition to on these issues.

Judge Bork, has called the new Further, he has expressed no

nominee's confirmation chances sharply defined constitutional phi-

committee that evaluates judicial speech last year that maintaining a

The American Bar Association arrive at one, even observing in a

ommittee, Joseph R. Biden Jr., has spent 12 years on the federal

William Ryan, acting secretary for public affairs for the U.S. bishavoid the sexual transmission of AIDS." ops conference, said that although the Vatican was kept informed

["Apart from the fact that the use of condoms does not guarantee protection from AIDS, their use is morally unacceptable," they said.] Archbishop O'Connor was in Rome on Thursday, the day the document was released by the 50 members of the administrative board of the U.S. Catholic Conference. The cardinal, who reported to Pope John Paul II on his recent

The Vatican has issued no official comment on it. Several Vatican officials reached for comment in the last few days said they could not render a judgment on the policy paper because they had not read the full text.

Rise Expected in Child AIDS

WASHINGTON — The health care and foster care systems in the

[In Boston, 16 New England bishops issued a statement Sanu-day challenging the policy paper on providing information about con-

has examined the figures on AIDS

about the activities of the confer-

each policy paper be approved.

ence, there was no requirement that

distancing themselves from the po-

licy paper.

In Washington, the president of the U.S. Catholic Conference, who is also the chairman of the adminis-

trative board, said he stood by the

"Many public health officials

cases among the very young. Of the estimated 279,000 Americans expected to contract AIDS by 1991, 3,000 will be under age 13, said the committee, which based its estimates on figures from the federal Centers for Disease Control. As of last month, there were 691 pediatric AIDS cases in the country out

of 47,298 diagnosed cases.

A growing number of women of childbearing age are infected with rus, or HIV, which causes AIDS, a committee staff member noted. About 80 percent of AIDS cases in children have resulted from perinatal transmission from the mother. The rest have been caused mainly by contaminated blood transfu-

The report calls for increased School, who delivered powerful tesfederal spending for education, re-After the Senate rejected Judge timony against Judge Bork but has Bork, the president nominated praised Judge Kennedy. search, testing and treatment, but it recommends no specific solutions. Yet relatively little is known about Judge Kennedy's views on A dissenting response to the report filed by eight Republicans on the the questions that are at the fore-Democratic-controlled committee said that the report "urges solufront of current debate on the U.S. tions that are so limited as to be At stake in this nomination is the irrelevant to babies who get AIDS the Senate and the Reagan admin-balance of power on a Supreme from drug-abusing mothers or chil-dren who get AIDS from drug-abusing or bisexual fathers who istration that another bruising bat-ile can be avoided. Court that is sharply divided not only on questions like abortion but The sense of relief appears to be also on affirmative action hiring sexually abuse them."

doms to reduce the risk of transmitting or acquiring the AIDS virus," said the conference president, Archishop John L. May of St. Louis, "and we acknowledge that this fact will be part of the comprehensive factual presentations on

Archbishop O'Connor said that He added: "Such presentations, however, should reflect the fact the directives of the administrative board of the U.S. bishops were merely advisory and that an indi-vidual bishop was ultimately an-swerable only to Rome. The cardithat so-called 'safe sex' practices are at best only partially effective and that they do not take into acnal said he expected that other bishops would follow his lead in count either the real values that are at stake or the fundamental good of

the human person. "For us not to address such as-pects of the AIDS phenomenon would leave people to learn of them from factually misleading cam-paigns designed to sell certain products or to advocate 'safe sex' without reference to a moral per-

spective.

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In Madrid, your preferred choice is the Palace Hotel

The Palace Hotel is one of the grand hotels of Madrid. Built in 1912, it offers every modern comfort. Ideal location in the heart of the city, facing the Neptune Fountain and the Prado Museum. Within walking distance of historical and architectural points of interest, shopping and business areas.

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U.S. High Court Splits in Abortion Case nomination of Judge Anthony M. hearings are expected to take no ence H. Tribe of Harvard Law Kennedy to fill the current court longer than a week.

WASHINGTON - An evenly divided Supreme Court struck down on Monday an Illinois law that could have limited the right of some teen-age girls to have abor-

By a 4-4 vote and with no accompanying opinion, the court upheld an appeals court ruling that the Illinois law impermissibly interferes with abortion rights.

The law required some girls under age 18 who seek abortions to wait 24 hours to have the operation after telling their parents or a judge about their decision. The appeals court had ruled that the waiting period infringed on the right to have an abortion but left intact the requirement of parental notification or judicial permission.

The even split on the Supreme Court raises the possibility that the panel could reconsider the abortion issue with nine justices participat-

public outrage about these human ights violations because, at a time York, was founded by American greatly decreased, violations of the

lawyers in 1981 to monitor human

Hemisphere. It usually focuses its

attention on countries affected by

political violence. Its report on Bra-

thy about or outright support for zil is unusual, since the police brutorship. Now the victims, drawn
police brutality." the report said. It tality there appears not to be mainoverwhelmingly from the lower

ly aimed at political opponents.

In the past, the report said, re-

pression of political opposition in

Brazil resulted in vigorous protests

"Ironically, in the current transi-tion to democratic civilian govern-

ment, the concern for human rights

awakened by the military dictator-

ship has in some measure gone

It added, "Though it is true that

back to sleep," the report said.

about human rights violations.

rights throughout the Western persist.

Judge Kennedy's views on the after acknowledging that he had subject are not known, but he is used marijuana in the 1960s and expected to be asked about the Supreme Court's 1973 decision legalizing abortion during his Senate confirmation hearings, which be-

vacancy may be decisive to future

rulings on state regulation of abor-

■ Easy Confirmation Seen Earlier, Linda Greenhouse of The New York Times reported from

gan Monday.

Judge Kennedy, Mr. Reagan's third choice to fill the Supreme Court vacancy left by the June retirement of Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., appears to be headed for an easy confirmation.

There is almost none of the passion that animated both the left and the right in the weeks of Senate debate over Mr. Reagan's first That possibility is one reason choice, Judge Robert H. Bork, that President Ronald Reagan's Judge Kennedy's confirmation

human rights of ordinary citizens

per classes were hit hard by human

rights violations during the dicta-

classes, evoke much less concern

from influential sectors of society."

The report said the state govern-ments of São Paulo and Rio de

Janeiro were formally committed

to combating police brutality, but

had failed to eliminate excesses or

to exercise full control over the se-

in recent weeks, both state gov-

ernments have adopted measures

that officials said were aimed at

eliminating abuses by the police.

curity forces.

"Members of the middle and up-

nominees, which was deeply split over Judge Bork, unanimously gave the constitution allocates power its highest rating last week to Judge might be a virtue in itself.
Kennedy, who sits on the U.S. 9th
Circuit Court of Appeals in California. The major participants in the liberal coalition that worked to defeat Judge Bork have remained

very good.

While more than 100 witnesses testified at Judge Bork's three-week confirmation hearing, only 32 people have asked to testify at Judge Kennedy's hearing.
One witness scheduled to testify

on Judge Kennedy's behalf is Laur-



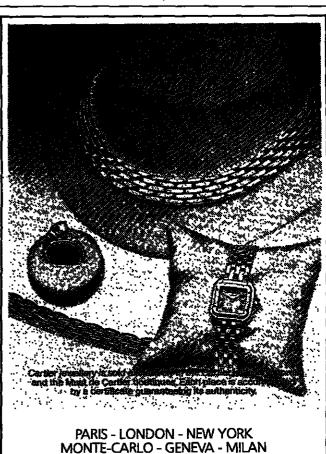


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Damage Limitation

The economic writing on the wall is clear. Political horse-trading in Washington to reduce the budget deficit, and thus the foreign deficit that pulls down the dollar, has done little that will bring U.S. accounts back toward reasonable balance in 1988. At best it will prevent federal debt from rising faster next year than this. And as for 1989, no Congress can commit its successor, and no president can force the hand of his replacement. The responses of Europe, particularly West Germany, to vacillation in America have been predictably halfhearted. Governments see small point in taking energetic action to spur their economies -- steps which would help the United States correct its foreign deficit - when action by the world's biggest economy remains puny.

Even before Black Monday, prospects for 1988 seemed poor. Only three economies were buoyant. Now British buoyancy is weakening. America's will probably follow suit as the trade imbalance and the sinking dollar take their toll and as, arguably but not certainly, growing financial uncertainty impels business and the consumer to draw in their horns. It would be amazing if Japan, with an economy only one-third the size of America's, could carry the world aloft. Unless policies are vastly changed, a weak prospect looks like becoming weaker. That is bad news for the rich world and the poor alike.

Big policy changes in the rich democra-

cies in time to affect 1988 are improbable. The most to be hoped for is some sort of damage limitation, to soften the effects of near-recession. Stronger steps to limit the social damage of rising unemployment, above all in Europe, are required: higher spending to train the young, retrain the older and provide some sort of jobs for the long-term unemployed, so as to lessen the feeling of abject hopelessness. This costs more than unemployment benefits but promises a less negative return.

For the debt-ridden developing countries, which are going to be more strapped for cash than ever, new flexibility by the creditors must be considered: some relaxation of the disciplines that the lenders rightly, to date - have imposed on the over-borrowed. If the rich can't get their houses in order, how can the poor?

And at the very least we need a ceasefire in the trade war - the process whereby countries offended by, say, Brazilian or Japanese protection retaliate by imposing new countervailing restraints on imports. The offenses may be flagrant, but this is not the moment to compound them, because more trade harriers make world recession more likely.

None of these steps will turn the world economy around. But they can reduce the risks of a downturn in the non-Communist world that would only benefit hard-liners in the East.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Who's Afraid of Talk?

The United States, which welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev last week, is about to open its doors a little wider for other controversial visitors. A congressional committee considering the Foreign Relations Authorization Act has agreed to accept an amendment passed by the Senate unanimously that will clear up an area of the law that had become embarrassingly murky. As soon as the authorization bill is accepted by both houses - probably early next week - this language will be law: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no alien may be denied a visa or excluded from admission into the United States, subject to restrictions or conditions on entry into the United States, or subject to deportation because of any past, current or expected beliefs which, if engaged in by a United States citizen in the United States, would be protected under the Constitution of the United States." There are a couple of exceptions, but basically that is it. Clear as a bell.

The clarification is necessary because for decades there has been litigation, debate, confusion and various shifting forms of

eigners with unpopular beliefs and views should be allowed to visit the United States. Right now the State Department claims the authority to exclude foreigners based on their affiliations and beliefs, and this has been interpreted to allow visa denials on the grounds of anticipated speech in the United States. Poets, writers, journalists, NATO generals, political figures and assorted critics of America have been kept out not because anyone is afraid of what they will do in America but because of what they might say. It is nonsense, and it gives the impression of a frightened country worned about citizens falling under the spell of some propagandist and turning to revolution.

Two hundred years ago the men who wrote the Bill of Rights took a chance on the good judgment of their fellow Americans. They gambled that if Americans were free to hear every viewpoint, challenge any theory and debate the merits of any idea, they would choose the right course. It is this freedom of speech, so cherished by citizens and protected by courts, that should not bepenalized when invoked by foreigners.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Suffer the PLO Offices

number might increase, however, as the had lectured Judge Robert Bork for having unintended result of the U.S. Congress's too narrow an interpretation of free speech administration in PLO-bashing.

In this tragicomedy, the curtain rises on Capitol Hill, where liberal Democrats like Senators Paul Simon, Howard Metzenbaum and Ted Kennedy join with Republican conservatives like Senator Bob Dole and Representative Jack Kemp to support an "anti-terrorism" amendment that would close down PLO offices in Washington and at the United Nations in New York.

With a probable mudge from Vice President George Bush, eager not to be upstaged by his Republican rivals, the State Department moves first and orders closure of the PLO's Washington office. But since the office only dispenses information, doesn't that impede free speech? Not really. State says it designated the office a "foreign mission." which is not entitled to operate under First Amendment protections - although

the office never asked to be so designated. But this was not enough for the Senate, which went ahead to vote to close down the office at the United Nations as well. The only memorable observation was offered by

Few Americans have a kind word for the Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico. Palestine Liberation Organization. Their who said he found it ironic that senators who The Senate amendment on the PLO has

> been accepted by the House. The State Department says the legislation goes too far. State argues that because the UN General Assembly voted to give observer status to the PLO, its UN office is shielded by a host-country agreement be-tween the United States and the world organization. So President Reagan is in a position where vetoing the bill would be construed as a PLO victory, and signing it would mock the Constitution and treaties relating to the United Nations.

The originators of this mess were Americans who thought they were helping Israel.
But the symbolism has backfired. The
American Civil Liberties Union has appealed a lower court ruling that upheld the State Department's closing of PLO offices in Washington, and more suits are likely. Others with no sympathy for the PLO will raise their voices. For if silencing the PLO is a principled way of opposing terrorism, then Yasser Arafat is Thomas Jefferson.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Approval in Eastern Europe

The signing of the agreement to scrap all intermediate-range nuclear missiles has aroused fewer misgivings among the governments and people of Eastern Europe than in the West. Their single fear, expressed in the communique of the East Berlin meeting, is that the West Europeans might try to "compensate" for the loss of the INF weapons by modernizing their defenses in other ways. Within the Warsaw Pact, the INF agreement poses few problems. Only the Romanian leadership has failed to give it full endorsement.

People in Poland and Czechoslovakia had opposed the arrival of new Soviet missiles. The removal of the missiles will now be greeted with relief both by the objectors and by the governments -- because it removes one focus of popular discontent. If the Soviet leadership hopes that the

INF treaty may eventually weaken Western

turn, provide a focus for the aspirations of people in Eastern Europe, as it has not been able to do before. This would provide a particular attraction for Poles, Czechs, Slovaks and Hungarians, whose sease of European identity and whose resentment at their domination from the East is still so strong. - The Times (London). Much work remains to be done. But

Europe by reducing the U.S. commitment to its defense, however, they may be in

error. It is possible that the opposite may

happen: that Western Europe will become

more united and more self-reliant in de-

fense. A stronger Western Europe might, in

even if this summit was short on concrete results, both the president and the general secretary have surely improved their standing in the eyes of their respective constituencies, and that could be of great help in future East-West cooperation.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

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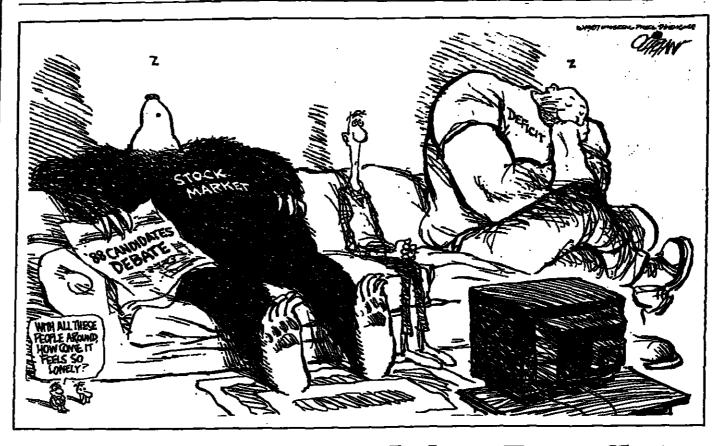
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OPINION



As the Missiles Come Out, Italians Face a Choice

By Cesare Merlini

R OME — In January 1979, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing invited President Jimmy Carter, Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Guadeloupe for a meeting that decided on deployment of intermediate nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The West German said his government was willing to have the weapons on German soil if at least one other continental nation would also accept them. He had the Benelux countries in mind, but it was Italy that came forward to announce its willingness to accept the missiles, taking its

Western partners by surprise. From that moment on, the Italians have frequently been praised as forthcoming, active allies. But why only then? In fact there was nothing fundamentally new in the Italian decision. During the two preceding decades more than 1,000 nuclear warheads out of a NATO total of 7,000

had been stationed in Italy. What was new was that the decision had more of a political dimension inside Italy than had been the case with previous security issues. The government majority reaffirmed a long-held stance, the Communists' opposition was mild and there was a mature public debate in which paci-

ONDON — Amid the hullabaloo surround-

ing the U.S. budget negotiations in Washington, how impressed is the alternate investor—

the fund manager who prefers to think things through rather than rely on herd instinct?

Not a lot, probably. His disquiet is not a product of the paucity of the package, but a

In the old days, lower budget deficits were

supposed to lead to lower interest rates. We do

not hear much of such theories now, perhaps

because several countries have more or less

achieved that state of fiscal bliss - a balanced

budget. It has not seemed to earn them lower

interest rates, whether nominal or real, absolute

Similarly, continuing to live in sin with high

budget deficits does not seem to have brought

about the predicted pestilence. Ask a Japanese. Now we are told that all a large trade-deficit

country like the United States has to do is to cut

its budget deficit, and the external problem will

Proponents of the argument seem to rely on the following thesis: America's main problem is its

low reported savings ratio — palpably too low to "finance" the government's excess of spending

over receipts. Let us tackle this on two fronts, they

argue. First, boost the amount U.S. citizens save

by raising their taxes and making life generally unpleasant; this will mean that Americans will be

these moves to cut the U.S. deficit?

or relative. Ask an Australian.

go away. But will it really work?

the safe harbor of Europe to sail troubled Mediterranean waters under the half-red flag of the "historic compromise" between the Christian Democrats and the Communists In Italy, the 112 cruise missiles that

were being deployed in Comiso, Sicily, were seen as a symbol of additional status within the alliance, an insurance policy against a second Guadeloupe and a way to strengthen the relationship with the United States. Now that the missiles are being

scrapped, will these benefits that Italy gained vanish? There is no visible con-cern in Rome to this effect. The political establishment shared neither the French-British reservations nor the German angst in the aftermath of Reykjavik. Although some commenta-tors have been echoing the concerns about a possible decoupling of U.S. and West European defenses, the Italian press for the most part has applanded the agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons.

However, beyond this near-unanimity some differing conclusions about the future of Italian foreign policy are being drawn. Some Italian policy makers tend to

short time after many allies had de-picted Italy as a ship about to leave the safe harbor of Europe to sail sometiment to NATO and to gain more freedom of maneuver for a country whose geopolitical position enables it to play the role of mediator between East and West and North and South. Those who hold this view are uneasy about Italy's military involvement in the Gulf and hesitant about French initiatives for European defense cooperation, which are seen as too Paris-centered and a potential invitation to further

U.S. disengagement from Europe.

Another school of thought recognizes that the signing of the INF treaty profoundly changed the Eu-ropean security outlook, and believes that a number of moves must be made to confront the new situation. In this view, defense cooperation in Europe has become even more important, and Italy must join it in order to make it genuinely mul-tilateral and integrated. Since the threat to Western security continues to exist, it is important, in this view, that Italy remain fully committed.

This second approach has more perspective, but depends largely on international developments in which Italy should play a role. NATO must find a

new mix of nuclear and conventional defenses. The elimination of mediumand shorter-range nuclear missiles makes it even more imperative to reach agreement on the withdrawal of battlefield nuclear weapons, to be

compensated by stronger and better integrated conventional capabilities. This does not mean that Europe would be denuclearized, as some commentators have suggested. On the contrary, the effectiveness of some airborne and sea-based nuclear weapons should be improved. The presence of U.S. forces should be maintained at current levels, or nearly so. As for the British and French nucle-

ar deterrents, there is no basis for questioning ultimate national control.
But planning and targeting could increasingly be conducted multilaterally, possibly by a group to be created within the Western European Union.

New billeteral stone should also New, bilateral steps should also be encouraged. For instance, one might consider the deployment of a small unit of the Italian army in Bavaria, to parallel a more active presence of the West German air force in the Mediterranean.

The writer is president of the Italian Institute of International Affairs. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

path. The chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan

Greenspan, looked momentarily as if he might, being prepared to put monetary discipline first as

pressure came on the dollar in early autumn. But

investors were too wily. They saw that what elevat-

ed equity market values needed like a hole in the

head was U.S. conduct along the lines of the harder options. They delivered their verdict in a

tumultuous fashion, causing the White House to

And so we are back to playing with fiscalism

- and, moreover, credit management has now

been relaxed. The result will be a continuation of

what, by modern America standards, is sprightly

American economic growth, coupled with an impetus to an already perky inflation rate and

further downward pressure on an already unpopular currency. What it will not mean is any cure to the lofty U.S. trade imbalance.

Having thought this through, the alternate investor will breathe a sigh of relief about the

prospects for his or her equity portfolio, and will be grateful for the current selling opportunity in bonds. But such a person might also decide to

avoid holding any investment exposure in Ameri-

ca until the administration stops behaving as if it were living in a fool's paradise.

The writer is the director in charge of inter-national research at the London stock brokerage Hoare Govett. He contributed this comment to the

International Herald Tribune.

take total control of policy making.

This Baby Is Too Big: A Burden

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — At 2:30 A.M. Saturday, the Senate of the United States gave birth to a \$606 billion baby called Communing Resolution, or CR for short. If there is never again such a blessed event, the American public will be forumate:

The House passed its version of the CR on Dec. 4 - a modest little \$576 billion infant, including 13 separate appropriations bills and some unrelated legislation on broadcasting rules, environmental cleanup deadlines and a few other strays.

The Senate bundled the appropriations bills into its CR and added a batch of unrelated provisions, mainly bestowing favors on states where, Democrats are seeking re-election.

When a conference committee of House members and senators has worked out the differences between the two versions of the CR, the final compromise will be sent to President Reagan for him to sign or veto as Congress flees for the holidays. Mr. Reagan says that the way the

package is shaping up, he will veto it. This is, as the House minority leader, Robert Michel, said, "absolutely a lousy, rotten way to legislate." And last summer Senator David Pryor, an Arkansas Democrat, said that CR really stands for "combined retreat,"

or "our admission of failure." Lumping everything together into one monstrous bill seriously reduces the ability of Congress and its members to make judgments on U.S. spending priorities. It also, and not accidentally, subverts the president's constitutional authority to veto legislation and have that veto count.
When everything from the army's

kitchen sinks to experimental drugs at the National Institutes of Health is wrapped into a single bill, passed in Congress's final hours of session, the president must either swallow it whole or accept responsibility for shutting down the government. This is a new and ugly feature of

government. Through most of its history, Congress has passed individual appropriations bills for individual departments or functions and sent them on to the president for his sig-nature or veto. The CR was used only when a particular appropriation was briefly delayed and authority was

needed for a department to go on spending for a short time.

But in recent years Congress has fallen into the habit of wrapping all its spending authority into one CR—and then loading it up with original transport to make them "meto proof" measures to make them "veto proof."

Some blame the development on the new congressional budget pro-cess, which began in the mid-1970s, claiming that it has slowed the work of the appropriations committees. But in the past couple years Congress has chosen to repackage evenlargely completed appropriations bills into the CR, rather than send them individually to the president for his approval or veto.

vehicle for shoving extraneous legis-lation down a president's throat. The Democratic architects of this strategy are attempting an end run not just around the president but around the country's Constitution.

What is to be done? When the Senate CR came up for action, Senator Daniel Evans, Democrat of Washington, offered an amendment requiring that any future CR must be split into its component parts when it comes out of the House-Senate conference committee, so that Congress can vote on each separate appropriation and the president

can sign of veto each of them.

Mr. Evans lost by a narrow 51-to44 margin. Similar legislation offered by Representative Mickey Edwards, an Oklahoma Republican, was killed in the House Rules Committee, which denied Mr. Edwards the chance for a floor vote.

Mr. Edwards's sponsorship is sig-

nificant. Unlike most other conservatives, he has consistently opposed Mr. Reagan's call for authority to veto individual items in an appropri-ations bill. The "line-item veto" authority, Mr. Edwards has argued, would tilt the constitutional balance heavily in the executive's direction. But denying the president his di-right to act on individual appropria-tions bills is an infringement on his constitutional authority, Mr. Ed-wards and Mr. Evans rightly say. Whatever advantage Democrats may temporarily gain by using the CR device to thwart Mr. Reagan's veto, short-circuiting the Constitu-tion ultimately endangers everyone. Congress should clean up its act be-

fore a new president takes office. The Washington Post.

The Old Vietnam Arguments Beg Lasting Questions

The Smart Money Isn't Buying U.S. Budget Moves

By Alan Butler-Henderson

in a position to finance their now-reduced budget

deficit. Second, persuade other countries to use as

a stimulant to their economies the (large) portion

of their savings that went previously to the United

ciency; if they do that with enough verve, the added demands abroad will end up creating

American exports, the trade imbalance will dis-

appear and everything will be rosy.

Beguiling indeed, but most unlikely. What has

been left out is the question of what credit man-

agement policy (usually referred to as monetary policy) Washington pursues during this miracle.

A proper tightening of credit would reduce personal consumption, raise the propensity to

save, lessen the appetite for imports, force U.S.

corporations to augment their sales efforts over-seas and probably titillate other nations into ex-

ision as they attempt to offset the negative

impact on their work forces of lower U.S. demand. Yes, that would cure America's trade imbalance

- but the trend in the budget deficit in that process would be immaterial. When Britain was

adjusting to the first years of Thatcherism, the

budget imbalance soared to giddy heights, but so did sterling, so did Britain's current account

surplus and so did industry's efforts to rational-

ize and prepare for a competitive world.

U.S. politicians seem bent on not taking that

P ARIS — The old, depressing arguments about Vietnam go on because the questions about Vietnam are questions urgently present today in the Middle East, the Philippines, the Gulf region and Latin America. A basic question: Was the United States responsible for the fall of South Vietnam to communism? Responsible because it could have prevented that outcome and failed to do so? Some say yes. If the answer is yes, and the United States possessed the power to save or to lose Vietnam, it follows that it has the power to save or lose other countries elsewhere today. If the answer is no, a fundamentally different view must be taken of

American power and possibility past, but also present. At a recent debate in Paris, some Vietnamese survivors of the collapse of the Saigon government accused the Nixon administration of having consciously abandoned them by signing a peace accord with North Vietnam in January 1973 and withdrawing U.S. forces. They say Vietnam was betrayed by the United States.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was present, replied that he signed the peace agreement in good faith, believing that this "would rally a consensus in Congress" so that if Hanoi violated the agreement there would be public support for resumed bombings. Because of the Watergate scandal, he said, when the crisis came, renewed

bombing was politically impossible. This is arguable so far as public opinion in the United States was concerned. But behind it is a disingenuous assumption about the situation in Vietnam. Why should resumed bombing have stopped a new Communist offensive? A long campaign of bomb-ings in the past — bombings heavier than against Germany during World lindia, Indonesia and Burma at the War II — had not deterred or defeated the Communists New had a lindia, Indonesia and Burma at the same time the nationalist movements By William Pfaff

ed the Communists. Nor had a de-cade-long intervention by half a million American soldiers.

The peace treaty and "Vietnamization" of the war were acts of great-power cynicism. This, surely, was clear at the time. The Nixon administration

had discovered that it could not win the war, or that it could not do so at a cost acceptable to the American public. The president and his secretary of state, both of them intelligent men and political survivors, drew the inevitable conclusion and acted upon it. They were not, I think, wrong to do

so. They were wrong not to have done so long before 1973. Their decisions unquestionably sealed the fate of South Vietnam. But how is it that South Vietnam's fate could be settled in this way? Why was the Saigon government fatally dependent on the United States? With such a dependence, what real claim to legitimacy did it have? These are essential issues. What happened to Vietnam fol-

lowed from the historical fact that the Communist movement, which struck root in the country in the 1920s and 1930s, emerged by the 1940s as the single most dynamic and competent native political force. It captured the leadership of the nationalist and anticolonial forces of the time and imaginatively exploited the opportunity provided by Japan's explosive ejection of European colonial power from the greater part of Asia from 1941 to 1943.

When France tried to re-establish itself in Vietnam after the war, the Communists were able to dominate the struggle against the French This was not inevitable; there were other nationalist forces in the country, In same time the nationalist movements were non-Communist. It simply happened otherwise in Vietnam.

namese, provoking immensely destructive American reactions.

It was also a tragedy for the United

namese society, and from the 1940s to the 1970s were able to motivate and sustain an intense popular struggle against two foreign great powers, France and then the United States, as well as against their domestic rivals.
The failure of Vietnam's non-Com-

munists may be explained in terms o particular events or personalities, of who was where at a particular time, or by the peculiarities of Vietnamese political and social structure at the time, the superior organizational techniques of the Communists, or the fatal compromise the non-Communists made in taking foreign support.
It is a fact that the anti-Communist Vietnamese failed despite vastly greater economic and military assistance, first from France and then from the United States, than the Viet Minh and its successor, the Viet Cong, ever received from their allies in China and the Soviet Union.

There is no satisfactory single explanation for what happened. It is a matter now for historical investigation and reflection. In the end, however, what happened was the affair and responsibility of the Vietnamese. This is something Americans failed to understand at the time, and it is

something which some Americans, and some Vietnamese, refuse to acknowledge today. It is time to be serious about what happened in Vietnam, and to examine it with the dispassion appropriate to an event that was a political tragedy for Victnam

BELGRADE — It is believed here nese Foreign Minister. The Japanese that Austria-Hungary's vast military preparations are intended to back de-

- and for Cambodia and Laos as

the is a fact of history that the Communists made themselves the most commidable political force in Victorianness society, and form the Comproblems are still with in the Comproblems are still with in the Comproblems. might learn something from the past. The wind of revolution that swept fire across Vietnam blows elsewhere today, across the Moslem world, in the Pacific, in the Americas.

International Herald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

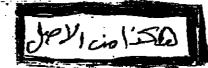
LONDON — The Duke of Norfolk Albania and Servia's retirement from from the Queen, and a thousand con-jectures as to his errand fill the air. to claim special commercial and ecogovernment intends to resume for- sula, at the same time forcing Servia mer diplomatic relations with the Vatican, regardless of the popular dence upon the Austro-Hungarian prejudice which still exists on the subject. Lord Salisbury's governand political domination in this case ment, no doubt, intends to counteract the singular mission to Ireland of Mgr. Persico, who has fallen under the influence of the home rule party. If the Pope can be brought to issue a pronunciamento in favor of home rule, a large part of the lrish clergy would be greatly pleased. The gov-erument wishes to bring all influence

to bear upon the other side.

1887: Courting the Pope mands of a much more far-reaching nature even than the autonomy of has gone to Rome as special envoy the Adriatic. The opinion is prevalent The truth I believe to be that the nomic privileges in the Balkan penininto a position of commercial depenthere is no dividing line.

1937: Japan Apologizes TOKIO - The Japanese Foreign Of-

fice issued a statement [on Dec. 14], reviewing the incidents of U.S.S. Panay, H.M.S. Ladybird and three Standard Oil ships which were attacked up the Yangtse [on Dec. 12]. It -1912: Austria and Servia delivered to American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew by Mr. Hirota, Japa. announced that apologies had been



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To Reside

Sounds

OPINION

³ Gorbachev's Two Faces: Realities to Reckon With

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Self-confident and charming Defensive and truculent. The Mikhail Gorbachev who appeared in the United States was both those men.

An image of Soviet leaders operating behind walls was shattered by this figure leading out of his limousine to shake Russian ready to play by U.S. rules, pressing the flesh, working the cameras? He charmed even conservatives.

But when he was asked about human rights, he bristled. "We're not going to let the Americans lecture us," he told a group of publishers and editors. "Why doesn't the American administration trust 280 million Soviet people who made their choice" of government? And again at his press conference: "The Soviet people made their choice in 1917."

The two Gorbachers are both realisments The two Gorbachevs are both reali-ties, and we are going to have to reckon

with them. We must try to understand why and how they coexist. When Mr. Gorbachev says that his people "made their choice in 1917," he is not likely to persuade most Americans. The Russian revolution was carried out by a small, disciplined minority. In our sense of democracy, the Soviet people never have had a choice: a free election.

The U.S. Constitution was written by a small elite group of men, but they took extraordinary steps to test public acceptance of their work. Each of the 13 states give angry and unconvincing answers on had its own convention to decide whether to ratify the Constitution, and some were closely divided. The day Mr. Gorbachev came to Washington, Dec. 7, was organize a brain drain. Mr. Gorbachev the 200th anniversary of the first state ratification, Delaware's.

Could it be, then, that some subcon-scious doubt about the Soviet system's legitimacy explains Mr. Gorbachev's defensiveness? That is a natural thought for Americans, given U.S. history. But those who know the Soviet Union well

Why the Rights Issue

As Mr. Gorbachev described it dur-ing his U.S. visit, the "human rights" issue as raised by Westerners is an excuse to tell the Soviet Union how to behave, or to impose Western values. Americans respond that because the Soviets have signed agreements promising to respect certain rights, rights are a legitimate matter of concern.

But there is a better reason for pressing Mr. Gorbachev and his colleagues on human rights. If the Soviet Union will not trust its own citizens to read foreign publications, or to know the truth about how much their government spends on weapons, or to express their skepticism about official policy, then how can the Soviet leaders expect outsiders to trust the Soviet Union?

- Robert Kaiser in the Washington Past.

leaping out of his limousine to snake hands on a Washington street. What could show more self-confidence than a Russian ready to play by U.S. rules, she checked their tickets. Finally an elaboration of the couldn't derly man asked whether she couldn't check them inside the plane. She began screaming at him: "Anarchy, anarchy," From czarist times in Russia, power

has looked fragile to those at the top — no matter how formidable it looked from the bottom. There has been a fear of instability, of anarchy. That stewardess, Mr. Shipler said, was genuinely frightened by the idea of changing her routine. And so today the notion of free debate, of diversity, may arouse fears of anarchy in the Soviet Union. And not only among those who exercise power:

The fear runs deep in the culture. There is another phenomenon that bridges czarist and Soviet Russia, an ambivalence toward the West: "We're better than you, but we envy you." To be treated by foreigners as morally flawed, to be pressured by them, is a

matter of extreme sensitivity.

It is possible to understand how a man who seems so at ease with himself give angry and unconvincing answers on human rights — for example, that all those kept from emigrating know state secrets, or that the West is trying to cannot be seen, at home, as if he were being pushed around on the issue.

It is probably true, too, that he does not understand American feelings about human rights. He seems to believe that anyone who raises the question, journalist or congressman or whoever, does so

only to score a political point. The misperceptions, the cultural sensitivities, do not run only one way. U.S. citizens find it hard to understand that Russians, and others, may be shocked by the disparities of wealth and poverty in the United States — or that not every U.S. intervention in Latin America or Africa is regarded as beneficient.

All this makes the success of last week's summit meeting the more strik-ing. Two systems and two leaders who are so different manage nevertheless to find common ground. We even saw something familiar in Mr. Gorbachev: a tough politician with a sure enough sense of self-interest to deal.

But it would be good if this meeting could begin to widen understanding too. Mr. Gorbachev welcomed the fact that in military affairs each side now knows so much about the other. "Knowledge is a good thing indeed," he said. That is not only true for weapons. ... The New York Times...

stan" (Dec. 7) suffers from structural big one - to serve peace in Afghanistan, but it is essential to understand why this chance seems to be available now. The most important single reason is

self-evident: the increasingly heavy toll of lives and material losses suffered by the Soviet Union as a result of the heroic, unwavering resistance put up by the Afghan guerrillas ever since the Red Since the first days of the Soviet occu-

pation, it has been the Islamic resistance groups, commonly known as mujahidin, that have initiated, organized and led the actual fighting. It is these groups who have suffered most as a result of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. Without them, Afghanistan would have been turned into a vassal Communist country much like any one of the satellite regimes in Eastern Europe, if not a part of the Soviet Union itself, like the Soviet republics of Central Asia.



Don't Declare Open Season on Infant Parts

B OSTON — Any day now, Brenda Winner is going to give birth to an organ donor. This is a cold, but not inaccurate, way to describe the fate of the Winners' firstborn. The child is slated to become a source of rare and precious parts — a heart, a lung, a kidney, a liver perhaps — for other people's chil-dren. At the same time it is likely to become a source of an unsettling debate.

Months ago, the California couple learned that the fetus was an encephalic. Most of its brain was missing. It could not think or feel and was doomed to die. But Brenda Winner chose to carry the fetus to term in the hope that its organs could be used. Using words that mirror

the emotions of many donor families, they wanted something good to be wrested out of their tragedy.

So they plan to follow the lead of a Canadian couple, the heart and lungs of whose anencephalic daughter, Baby Gabrielle, are now beating and breathing in a baby named Paul.

After an extensive search, the Winners got permission on Dec. 7 from Loma Linda University Medical Center to deliver the baby there. The hospital will become the first in the country to keep a child on a respirator for up to seven days solely for organ use.

The dramatic weight of such a story lists heavily toward one side. There is a child who is sure to die and a set of parents seeking solace. And there are one or two or three other children who may die without an organ. All these needs seem to dovetail perfectly.

But there is another element to this case: Anencephalic newborns are not brain dead by our current definition. They have a brain stem. They can

By Ellen Goodman

athe and blink and perhaps suckle. If they are allowed to die naturally, their organs will probably be useless. But if they are kept alive so that the organs will be fresh when needed, then is one child being killed for use by another?
When the first such case, Gabrielle, was no longer able to breathe on her own, she was attached to a respirator and flown from Toronto to the transplant site

MEANWHILE

at Loma Linda. The doctors there took her off the respirator and declared her dead. They stayed within the letter of the law about brain death. They may do the same with the Winner baby.

But that does not answer a main question. Should the babies be regarded as a new and welcome source of organs? Or should their use be seen as a dangerous precedent, a crack in the door that will permit the use of others who are not

exactly, not legally, dead?

Art Caplan, director of the Center for BioMedical Ethics at the University of Minnesota, supports the use of anencephalics. "I don't think these kids are dead," he says, "but would I take the organs out? Yes. There's no difference between taking the organs and taking them off the machine." As he sees it, the criteria for organ

donation are twofold. The potential donor must be beyond any conscious life and unable to think or experience pain. Death must be imminent, and with 100 percent certainty. But others, Mr. Caplan acknowledges, are fearful

of letting go of what he calls "the gold standard of brain dead."

Alexander Capron, a professor of medicine and law at the University of Southern California, is one who worries about slippery slopes if we let go of the standard. "The initial justification for using these children — they do not have consciousness, they are dying — could apply to a much larger range of patients," he says. "Do we want to take out

their organs while they're alive?"
Loma Linda has heard from some 50 sets of parents like the Winners, who hope that their anencephalic children's organs could be used. If I were a parent waiting for a transplant. I, too, would be pained by such "waste."

But it is not time to accept this new crop for harvesting. Nor should the notion of turning respirators on and off, orchestrating life and death for the use of another human being, be accepted.

It has taken decades to adopt publicly the new definition of death to include brain death. Attempts are still being made to educate family members to do-nate organs of those who have literally died. Should society now be asked to approve the scything of organs from the soon-to-be-dead, virtually dead, as good as dead? It is asking too much.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Islam Holds the Key to an Afghanistan Settlement

Selig S. Harrison's opinion column A Chance to Serve Peace in Afghaniflaws and ignores established facts. As regarding proposed solutions to the con-he argues, there is a chance — indeed a flict. Doing otherwise would only pro-

DIPET THERBLOCK

Army invaded the country in 1979.

It is therefore only natural that those who have determined the course of the war should also have the decisive say long the conflict because the goal of the Afghan resistance groups has been and still is to defend the Islamic character of the country against the Communist forces who have been bent on wiping out the Islamic face of Afghanistan.

The writer's sensitivity to the Islamic "fundamentalist" groups having the up-per hand should not have been allowed to distort his analysis, since these groups share with all other parties concerned, including the United States, the objective of establishing a nonaligned and independent Afghanistan. A.H. RADWAN.

I would respectfully suggest that Mikhail Gorbachev donate his \$120,000 peace award from the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust (People, Nov. 26) to relatives of the thousands of Afghans who have been killed or maimed by the Rus-

sian army during his tenure as Soviet course, a long and difficult process, but leader. Of course, the prize was for his efforts to curb nuclear arms, and the inconsequential Afghans were killed with old-fashioned bullets and bombs. DON C. YAGER.

Seeb, Oman.

A Fresh Current of Thought

The opinion column written by Richard M. Cyert and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, "Untie the SDI Knot With an Offer of Joint Research" (Dec. 1), was first-rate. Sharing the research task be-tween the United States and the Soviet Union is a brilliant idea. It is an example of the many acts of leadership which the authors say are needed to overcome the mutual distrust at the root of the military buildup that has absorbed so much of the world's resources.

While I agree with such urgent steps, it seems to me that the strong leadership of academics, scientists, journalists and other opinion leaders is best directed to moving world opinion away from the parochial view of a divided planet orga-

of thought capable of changing world opinion, not unlike the philosophical movements that prepared the French and American revolutions in the 18th century. JOSE A. MESTRE

it must start sometime. It requires a pro-found change propelled by a fresh current

Gorbachev: Not Special

"Is Gorbachev as 'Special' as Reagan Thinks He Is? The answer to your Dec. 10 headline is no. Mikhail Gorbachev is a younger and smarter and not-to-betrusted successor to previous Soviet leaders. A wolf in sheep's clothing. The signing of the missile treaty is strictly for economic and political reasons. Neither country can afford the missiles, and in this election year President Reagan can-not afford offending American voters.

VIRGINIA L. ASKEW. Saanenmöser, Switzerland.

Doug Macgregor's opinion column about how an economically sounder Soviet Union would represent an "even nized around obsolete nation-states to the vision of a united world. This is, of greater military threat is frightening be-

cause the writer is a professor at West Point. ("Gorbachev Isn't About to Starve His Army," Dec. 4.) He demonstrates the spirit in which the West's military is educated. Mr. Macgregor uses the tactics of many columnists, making a flat statement as fact and deducing a thesis from it. The statement itself is presented as if it needed no proof. Mr. Macgregor's declares that the Soviet state is involved in a

"long-term effort to dominate Eurasia." There is no historical foundation to this statement. It is generally accepted that Soviet policies in postwar Eastern Europe are comparable to the prewar West's cordon sanitaire - intended, in Russia's case, as a historically justified protection against invasion from the west. The Russian border is well to the east of where it was in 1914, before Russia lost to Germany in one world war and then won in the next one, recouping its losses. The Soviet record in Finland, in Austria, at the Chinese border and even in Afghanistan is one of defensive action and fear — if some-times paranoid fear. The "threat" is mostly Made in West Point.

H. KONING.



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Southeast Asians Agree To Tighten Trade Links

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

MANILA - The leaders of six Southeast Asian nations opened greater economic cooperation make him a "lackey of the Vietamong themselves and an end to namese." the Vietnamese occupation of

Agreements to reduce regional trade barriers and begin more joint ventures among members were endorsed without reservation by the six leaders: Presidents Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines and Suharto of Indonesia; Prime Minis-ters Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malay-sia and Prem Tinsulanonda of sanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussa-

But there is still uncertainty on how to proceed on the region's most vexing security and political problem: the presence of up to 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, and 40,000 in Laos.

A week ago, there were high hopes for at least the foundations for a solution to a nine-year-old guerrilla war in Cambodia.

In early December, Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who leads a resistance army against the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government, met for the first time, in France. In an atmosphere of cordiality, they announced that they were set to begin a process of nego-

Then, at the end of last week, Prince Sihanouk suddenly canceled two future rounds of talks.

The prince, on temporary leave from his position as head of the the country's seat at the United Nations, indicated first that he could not go on with negotiations 65, has said often that he fears The Polithuro approved conwithout the backing of his two co-without the backing of his two co-

alition partners, the noncommunist Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front and the communist Khmer Rouge. He later was reporttheir first summit meeting in a de- ed to have also lashed out at cade on Monday and called for Phnom Penh for attempting to

> The sudden turnaround caught the Association of South East Asian Nations off guard. Most of all it has caused consternation in Indonesia, whose foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumatmaadja, has been acting as the organization's go-between with Hanoi.

Last summer, Mr. Mochtar was reported to have been told by the new Vietnamese Communist Party leader, Nguyen Van Linh, that the Thailand, and Sultan Muda Has- Cambodian war was exacting a toll on Vietnam - the first such admission by a Vietnamese leader, according to officials close to the In-

onesian leadership. Mr. Mochiar had been confident that a negotiating procedure could be sustained, given Vietnam's new posture. Diplomats in Phnom Penh said that the Soviet Union had also apparently decided to press for a resolution in Cambodia that would educe its expenses there.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore reflected these views when he said in his opening remarks that "the communist countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are in distress."

Some officials in the association are now concerned that Prince Sihanouk, who is seeking to explain his position more fully in talks with regional leaders next month, might be planning to return to Cambodia for personal reasons, without reference to the policies of ASEAN. which has demanded the withdrawresistance coalition, which holds al of Vietnamese troops as a prerequisite to a settlement.

The prince, who recently turned

Gorbachev Tops Reagan in U.S. Poll

Ustinov did not tell the Politburo

The Soviets hoped to be allowed

change for dropping objections to

what they would charge were U.S. violations. At first they brought up the so-called Pave Paws phased-

array radars being built at air force bases in Massachusetts and Cali-fornia, and later the U.S. upgrading

When Mr. Reagan announced

his space-based anti-missile pro-

officials used its potential to break

The Pentagon discovered the

construction at Krasnoyarsk in

gram, the Strategic Defense Initia-

of radar units in Fylingdales, gland, and Thule, Greenland.

the ABM treaty.

the ABM treaty.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Americans with a favorable view of Mikhail S. Gorbachev now outnumber those with a favorable opinion of President Ronald Reagan, although the summit meeting last week produced immediate but perhaps temporary political gains for Mr. Reagan and reversed sagging blic confidence in his administration.

The latest Washington Post-ABC News survey disclosed that nearly two-thirds of those interviewed — 65 percent — said they had a favorable impression of Mr. Gorbachev, while 61 percent said they had a favorable view of Mr. Reagan.

However, Americans did view Mr. Reagan as more effective than Mr. Gorbachev at the summit talks: 42 percent of those surveyed said Mr. Reagan did the better job at the meeting, while 26 reent chose Mr. Gorbachev.

The survey also showed increased support for the treaty on intermediate nuclear forces, which banned medium and shorter-range missiles in Europe. This was probably due to the unrelentingly positive publicity about the agreement during

Slightly more than three out of five Americans

—62 percent — said they favored the INF agreement, up 10 percentage points from a Washington Post-ABC survey conducted prior to the meeting.

(Continued from Page 1)

could not be used to manage a

nationwide ballistic missile defense

The Soviet network of nine elec-

According to several sources, So-

viet defense officials placed eight of

but chose the Krasnoyarsk site to

save money. Had it been placed

closer to the periphery, as required

the cost would have been 10 to 20

times larger, these sources said.
The Politburo approved con-

would have had to be built and

by the treaty, more than one facili-

tronic phased-array radars initially was planned by the Soviet Defense

system, which the treaty barred.

When those who said they had no firm opinion were asked which way they were leaning support rose to 82 percent.

Only 6 percent opposed the treaty. But the Reagan presidency may have been the clearest early winner of summit week. The evi-

Mr. Reagan's overall job approval rating rating surged eight percentage points to 58 percent in less than two weeks to the highest it has been this year. Almost three out of five, 57 percent, said they approved of the way Mr. Reagan was handling foreign affairs, his best showing in 15 months and up 11 percentage points in less than two weeks.

More than three out of four, 77 percent, said they approved of the way Mr. Reagan was han-dling relations with the Soviet Union, up 11 percentage points since the pre-meeting poll and the best rating of his presidency.

Nearly half, 49 percent, said the United States was generally going in the right direction, up from 35 percent in the survey before the meeting. The survey was conducted from Dec. 11 to Dec.

A total of 1,007 adults nationwide were interviewed by telephone for the poll. The margin of sampling error for the overall results was plus or minus three percentage points.

RADAR: U.S. Sets Treaty Condition Ceausescu ly 1970s, about the time the treaty **Promises** was being signed. A Soviet official said that Mr.

that Krasnoyarsk potentially vio-lated the treaty, but that Andrei A. Gromyko, then the foreign minister Ministry during the late 1960s, Soviet and U.S. sources said. BUCHAREST - President Nicolae Ceausescu, admitting that Romania faced serious problems, combined pledges of pay increases for workers Monday with promises The Soviet Defense Ministry, the radar complexes at border sites, sources said, expected the violation to maintain the high rates of industo be discovered by U.S. satellites, but counted on containing Wash- trial development that have triggered food shortages and unrest. ington's protests for years in the U.S.-Soviet committee set up by In a four-hour speech to a special assion of the Romanian Commu-

nist Party, Mr. Ceausescu stressed to continue construction in ex- that he would not waver from his drive to pay back the country's foreign debts, blamed for causing the shortages, as quickly as possible. Mr. Ceausescu strongly defended central planning and under-

scored his opposition to a Westerntype market economy and even to Soviet-style economic reforms. He criticized "a weakening of the spirit of responsibility, combativeness, proper organization, discitive, in March 1983, Soviet defense pline and order, of the party spirit,

of the revolutionary attitude toward work. Mr. Ceausescu asked the meeting to pass a resolution calling for a 10-percent pay rise for all workers, beginning in summer 1988.

He made the announcement a month after workers, angered by severe food and energy shortages, held the biggest political protest in Romania since the Communists took power in 1947. Workers rioted in Brasov, the country's secondrgest city, in mid-November.

"We understand the role of the Sho economic laws," he said, "but we can hardly admit that the settlement of the problems posed by economic and social development might be determined by the law of supply and demand, by market laws."

"It is difficult to ensure progress through so-called market social ism," Mr. Ceausescu said.

low, before recovering slightly.
In London, North Sea Brent

dropped by nearly \$1 to \$16.75 in spot trading from Friday's \$17.65. It was the first time since March

that the European benchmark

of \$21 on the spot market in Au-

Because of massive overproduc-

tion, the market saw oil prices fall

from \$30 a barrel to \$9 in 1986.

That memory has bolstered

OPEC's determination to maintain agreement on a fixed price and on

At its peak production levels this year, OPEC was pumping 18.5 mil-lion barrels a day, or almost 2 million above the group quota. Recent

estimates are around 17.8 million

pressure on oil prices around the world," said Peter Beutel, a trader

in New York with Elders Futures,

the brokerage arm of Australian

Tronically, the only hope for

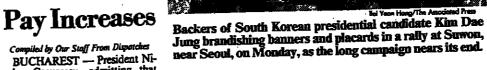
conglomerate Elders IXL.

production quotas.

Crude oil touched a recent high

crude had traded below \$17.

from more than \$10 billion to less than five than \$6 billion in less than five the old "Faulish accordance" does not really matter, for he has be frowned on as too symbolic of helped save both in the fight



(Continued from Page 1) would continue their protest until three demands are met: a promise of fair reporting, the resignation of their news director and a change of policy to give more discretion to on-the-scene reporters.

that the government is preparing to swell Mr. Roh's vote total by casting ballots for Koreans who have moved overseas or died, by buying votes and through other fraudulent

Opposition candidates also have

Roh's name on their absentee bal-

allegedly killed by superior officers last week charged in a news conference that the beating resulted from the soldier's insistence on voting

for Kim Dae Jung. Kim Dae Jung made the same charge last week. The Defense Ministry acknowledged that the soldier was killed several hours after he voted when a sergeant inflict-ed overzealous discipline, pushing



Jung brandishing banners and placards in a rally at Suwon, near Seoul, on Monday, as the long campaign nears its end.

KOREA: TV Reporters Sit Down

Opposition parties have charged

charged that the ruling party in-timidated many of the nation's 600,000 soldiers into marking Mr.

The elder brother of a soldier

the recruit so that he hit his head on the edge of a metal locker.

But the ministry said the discipline was unrelated to the soldier's

DUBLIN: City Marks Millennium

(Continued from Page 1) bridge so poignantly dappled with sun patches and the beggar teams of mother and child.

A visitor can easily wind up assuring Dubliners that theirs is a city needing few apologies and greater gratitude for such civilities as afterpoon tea in the front parlor of the Shelbourne, the grand hotel where the Irish revolutionaries composed their constitution.

Some travelers relish the pleasure of getting lost on Dublin's stony, twisting streets for then a Bloomsday, June 16. He so wove resident can be consulted for the filt of instruction that the right path is "just a cuckoo's spit away." Lately, the visitor will be using one of motorway threatened the real Dubthe new pedestrian routes the city is lin and the imagined Dublin. Romania has cut its foreign debt mapping and building in a restora-Romania has cut its foreign debt tion of the old elegance that used to does not really matter, for he has

Dublin is the fulcrum for a third that blighted some of the most

Iraq," he said.
Other analysts concurred that

OPEC had shown little new re-

OPEC is an agreement by default, whereby the fallback solution is

oil analyst with James Capel & Co.

weak prices result largely from

ence price and keeping production

Greece Mail Strike Resumes

Reuters

levels relatively constant.

cutback in production.

overproduction over the summer

What you're getting from

deats, suffering some of Europe's highest rates of taxation and unemployment. Locals term it woeful as they witness another generation of well-educated, ambitious young people flee abroad. In a busy year of celebration in range strategic weapons.

be hailing "dear dirty Dublin," to quote the great Dubliner, James Joyce, who will have his own week of literary rambles built around

Mr. Norris would say again it against the postwar urban renewal (AP, Reuters) of Irish Republic's 3.5 million resi- charming parts of the city. He does more than teach Joyce at Trinity College; he lives the irreverent ur-OPEC: Accord Upholds \$18 Price

ban gospel of the master each day, arising from the "jingling quoits" of his bed in a classic Georgian

has substanced the price of oil as

(Consinued from Page 1)

as fell \$1.10 a barrel to a 10-month low, before recovering slightly.

In Lordon North Can Page 1

In Lordon North Ca that the first pint of Guinness stout was brewed on the block. Jaunting forth from No. 18, Mr.

Norris has Joyce's real alma mater, Belvedere College, S.J., to his left and the home of one of Joyce's half-imagined Dubliners, Denis J. simply to push on with the current accord," said David Gray, a senior Maginni, across the street at No. Magmin, across the street at No. 35. He was of the lavender spats and canary yellow gloves in "Ulyses," modeled on someone real in the house. Mr. Nonis successfully "The markets wanted something more positive; this just looks like inactivity," he said. fought to save No. 35 from demoli-

account of Dublin. political hostility between Iran and Mr. Nortis finds that quite un-"OPEC failure to reach a workable agreement has put extreme has been thinly veiled at OPEC's likely about his beloved Joyce who, a relationship with General Nor-be noted, told the world that Dub-lin, his place of such richly lived had decided earlier this year to ex-"This doesn't spell the death knell for OPEC, because there is a general commitment to defend \$18 general commitment to defend \$18 a barrel," he said. "But the market a barrel," he said. "But the market a commitment to defend \$10 found "written on his heart."

sees what's been proposed as a cient words for Dublin in this mil-"Ironically, the only hope for weak agreement, one that won't leannium or the next are Joyce's own reply to the question of when he serve as a catalyst for it to get its act together."

The current market glut and might return: "Have I ever left it?"

> from price discounting in the spot legislature Chief market by most OPEC states. Saudi Arabia, supported by its Arab allies in the Gulf, had insisted on maintaining OPEC's \$18 refer-

BELIING - Bat Ochiryn Alfangerel has been dismissed as chair-Iran, supported by Libya, had man of the Mongolian People's urged a price rise to \$20 and a Great Hural, the Mongolian legislature, the official Chinese news

for excluding any Iraqi role in the Hural on Friday. It said the meet- agree to allow him to send arms to ing did not disclose the reason for the Salvadoran guerrillas through his removal from office.

the Hural, was elected to succeed of the leaders of the Salvadoran ATHENS - Postal workers re- Mr. Altangerel, while Tserenda- rebels. sumed a strike in Athens on Mon-shiyn Namsray, secretary of the Within the Reagan administraday, disrupting Christmas mail, as Mongolian People's Revolutionary tion, General Noriega had been two million workers prepared for a Party, was elected vice chairman of backed by Pentagon and CIA offi-nationwide general strike Tuesday. the legislature.

President Opens Drive a For Treaty Ratification

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan began a campaign Monday for Senate approval of the treaty to eliminate intermediate range nuclear forces that he signed last week with Mikhail S. Gorte-chev, the Soviet leader. He said the elimination of missiles in Europe would not divorce the United States from its NATO allies.

"We'll keep our American servicemen stationed in Western Europe," Mr. Reagan said in a speech at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, a foreign policy research organization in Washington.

What more convincing form of coupling could there be than these hundreds of thousands of Americans and their dependents living and working among our European allies?" he asked.

Mr. Reagan said the United States would remain committed to the doctrine of "flexible response," under which nuclear weapons on land, sea and air are kept in Western Europe as a deterrent against

The president said there would be no further reductions in these nuclear arms until efforts were made to "address" the Soviet nilmerical advantage in conventional

Mr. Reagan suggested indirectly that the allies would be asked to bear a greater defense burden in

He noted that the United States had been a dominant partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since its inception and said that "now the alliance must become more and more an alliance among equals." The president also called for ef-

forts to redress the Soviet advantage in chemical weapons. Mr. Reagan's remarks generally repeated known positions and were part of his effort to pave the way for a Senate vote on the INF ac-

cord, expected in the spring. He said the start of Senate ratification hearings next month would lay anxieties to rest and help to build up the needed consensus."

Mr. Reagan also said the United States and Soviet Union made "concrete" progress toward an agreement to sharply reduce long-

In a busy year of celebration in large state of the literary fairs, street theater, constitutions, and an imported week, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbafootball game between Boston College and West Point, the Irish will be hailing "dear dirty Dublin," to quote the great Dubliner, James brief mention of this in his special. on Monday.

"When we have a strategic defense ready to deploy," he said, "v" will do so.

NORIEGA: Search for Allies

they were surprised to learn several weeks ago from Major Miranda weeks ago from magor miranta that, in August, General Noriega told a Nicaraguan intelligence official he was prepared to supply arms to the Salvadoran rebels. Support for the government of El Salvador against the rebel forces is one of the cornerstones of U.S. policy in the region. Major Miranda, a defector, also suggested that General Noziega was providing intelligence information on American activities in Panama to the Sandinists.

Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said the allegation that General Noreiga was helping the Salvadoran rebels was "extremely

"We need to use this as a basis to look for additional evidence," he said. "Generally speaking, we find ion by baving it declared a permanent of the spot market, to \$15 a barrel, is a distinct possibility by February or March, Mr. Gray said.

Michael Unsworth, an oil analyst with the brokerage Smith New Court PLC in London, said: "The political heartility between least and count of Dublin.

Said. "Generally speaking, we find Major Miranda to be well informed or else we would not present him for the inventory or last of Major Miranda to be well informed or else we would not present him for the inventory or last of the inventory or else we would not present him for else we would not Last week, Major Miranda said

that the Sandinists had maintained ploit the growing rift between the United States and Panama Major Miranda said that contact

with General Noriega was maintained through Ricardo Wheelock, the Sandinists' head of military intelligence. He said that this year, Mr. Wheelock traveled to Panama in June and related to General Noriega details of a purported plot by the U.S. government to kill him.

"This actually had no basis in fact," said Major Miranda. "Humberto Ortega said it was logical to assume that this could happen and it definitely would sensitize Noriega and bring him closer to us. According to what Ricardo said, it sensitized him quite a bit."

In August, Mr. Wheelock made Iran appeared to have backed off from its demand for a rise in prices and an output cutback, in return was dismissed at a meeting of the icea asked him if Nicaragua would Nicaragua. General Noriega dis-The agency said Lodongiyn Rin-chin, a member of the presidium of already met in Panama with some



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Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	40	6,000	34	3,300	27
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,500	31	1,400	23	770	15
Finland	F.M.	1,730	41	950	35	520	29_
France	F.F.	1,500	41	820	36	450	29
Germany*	D.M.	580	41	320	35	175	29
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	Dr.	22,000	45	. 12,000	40	6,600	34
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together." "But it's still possible that OPEC will pull off a solid agreement," he said. "It seems that the Gulf War Soares Heads Delegation For Talks With Madrid The Associated Press MADRID - President Mário Soares of Portugal arrived Monday at the head of large delegation on a

weeklong visit to Spain aimed at reinforcing commercial, cultural and political ties between the two countries. Since 1986, economic relations

between the countries have flowered. Spain is now Portugal's second-largest client for exports, behind West Germany, and is moving to replace Britain as the leading investor in Portugal. Portuguese exports to Spain rose 78 percent last year to 71.6 billion escudos

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Technology

DEPARTMENTS

Workplace

Fiat's Termoli engine plant was a technological breakthrough when it opened in 1985. Next month, the company will take innovation a step further with startup of a fully robotized body and final assembly plant.

Computers

After Wall Street's "Black Monday," instant analysts seeking a scapegoat were quick to point to computers. But behind the machines, there is man.

Developments

The world's first fusion reactor moves closer to reality with a multi-nation, East-West agreement to join forces - and resources on an experimental design.

Business

Air express companies are in the midst of a technological revolution as they race to get your packages from there to here, faster and more rehably. Meanwhile, European and Japanese and Ja anese companies are pushing ahead with de-velopment of cinema quality, high-definition

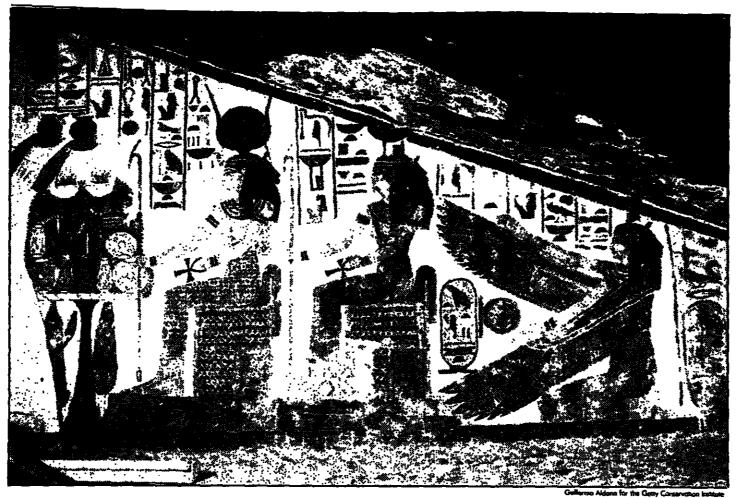
. Kesearch

Two Japanese companies have developed a wafer-thin battery that could be used in "smart" cards. The Pentagon is backing research in gallium arsenide integrated chips. In



Next Issue

Some countries fare better at fostering the research environment that will result in tomorrow's technological breakthroughs. Is there more to their success than cold, hard cash? These and other issues on March 16, in TechnologyQuarterly.



Damaged wall paintings in the Luxor tomb are being studied with X-ray diffractors and electron microscopes.

Man, Machines Restore a Measure Of Life in the Tomb of Nefertari

By Souren Melikian

UXOR, Egypt — In a few years, if all goes according to plan, the first visitors other than archaeologists, scientists and restorers will walk down into the funerary chambers that were dug out, some time after 1255 B.C., on a hillside at Luxor, in Upper Egypt. The embalmed body of Queen Nefertari, "Great Royal Wife, Lady of the Two Lands, Appeasing the Gods, the Beautiful-Faced One..." was deposited there. But it had lone vanished when Italian archaeologists opened the

Few tourists will suspect that without modern technology they might not have been able to set eyes on the mural paintings celebrating the main wife of Ramses IL

They will gaze at brightly painted scenes in a miraculous state of preservation, which for the greater part have come down to us with their outline and color scheme unchanged over 3,250 years or so, during which they survived at least

SOUREN MELIKIAN writes on art and the art market for the International Herald Tribune.

New tools offer unprecedented information.

one break-in, in ancient times, possibly about the Roman period.

tial damage since the tomb was discovered by Ernesto Schiaparelli. The causes of the damage have varied from kicks by passing visitors, detaching bits of plaster, to clumsy "restoration" work, including crude overpainting. Recent changes of climate in the Luxor area noted by a Canadian team from Toronto University, which investigated the tomb from 1977 to 1981, have

also worried scientists. Above all, a slow but ominous transformation of the painted surface appeared to be under way. Years were wasted. During this time, amateurish reports were made, and, to quote two Egyptian officials, "scientifically motivated surveys and exploratory missions...produced only general memoranda." It is probably no exaggeration to say that the intervention of the Getty Conservation Institute turned the tables and rescued one of the most precious heirlooms of the Ancient

Two key men made this possible: Ahmed Kadry, who was appointed director-general of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in 1977, and Luis Monreal, who became the director of the Getty Conservation Institute in 1985.

Mr. Kadry was first made aware of the urgency of the problem by the Cairo University Report published in July 1980, which discussed, among other problems, the infiltrations of salt-laden rainwater. Three Canadian reports, particularly Chemistry and Physics in the Tomb of Nefer-"The Internal Climate of Nefertari," deepened his anxiety in the face of a lack of funds

and the inertia of international organizations. It is at this juncture that Mr. Monreal appeared. A trained archaeologist and art historian. who was secretary-general of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) from 1974 to 1985.

Continued on page 11

New Radar Systems Peer Farther, Hide Their 'Signatures'

The USS Stark incident showed dependency on radar sensors and their deficiencies.

By John A. Adam

ASHINGTON — Radar sensors on the AWACS sentry aircraft flying oval pat-terns over the Gulf last May 17 detected an unknown aircraft around 7:55 P.M. The crew designated the blip "Track 2202" and alerted U.S. ships in the area through the Navy Tactical Data System. There was no immediate cause for alarm.

As the aircraft headed farther south, AWACS updates on Track 2202 became more frequent, and radars and other electronic apparatus on ships confirmed the blip to be a single Iraqi F-1 Mirage fighter flying about 3,000 feet (914 meters) above

Around 9 P.M., the lone Iraqi pilot switched on his Cyrano IV fire-con-trol radar to search for targets abet-ting Iran. Crewmen of the USS Stark, hunched over luminescent screens in the darkened combat information center, picked up the emissions and realized that the fighter was within striking distance.

The rest is known all too well. Through a series of blunders, the Stark failed to ward off two radar-guided Exocet missiles fired by the Iraqi plane. Remarkably, the launchings of the missiles apparently went undetected by the ship's various radar operators.

The navy's report on the incident was released in October. The version sanitized for the public masks out all sections involving the performance of the Stark's radars, leading some readers to conclude that human error was entirely to blame. But reading between the lines makes it apparent electronics may have contributed to the disaster, as the Stark's former captain, Glenn R. Brindel, contends,

The missile "wasn't seen on any of

JOHN A. ADAM is an associate editor of IEEE Spectrum, a monthly publication of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

the ship's radars," Captain Brindel says, "If the sensors would have divulged the things they should have, then I'm sure my TAO [tactical action officer] would have taken additional measures." tional measures."

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The Stark controversy not only shows how dependent ships, aircraft and missiles are on radar sensors but also points to deficiencies in some of today's systems. Most search radars like those on the Stark, which belongs to the navy's newest class of frigate, rely on mechanically steered antennas that re-scan an area every few seconds, a relatively long time in many battle situations.

The slow scan-time problem is exacerbated when radar is called upon, to do more chores, from navigation to tracking of hostile and friendly forces to directing missiles to their targets. Is the stalwart sensor, relied on since World War II, still up to the

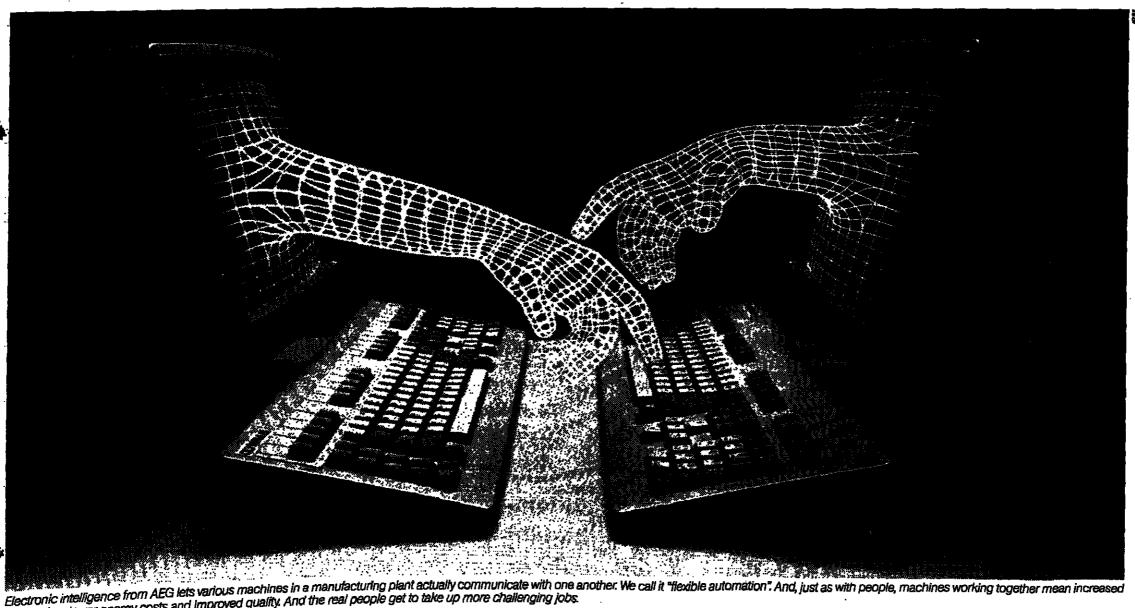
ADAR (radio detecting and ranging) is often pre-ferred to "passive" infrared or optical sensors because it measures distance accurately and can therefore be used to distingnish target range. It has the added benefit of long-range detection and the ability to see no matter what the weather. But its strength is also a military liability. By emitting signals, radar often gives away its identity because it has a distinctive "signature" based on its transmission pa-

Passive sensors, those that rely solely on receiving emissions from potential targets, are often good for identifying targets but cannot measure range well: Without knowing to determine how its signal was affected by distance. The U.S. military now favors a mix of "active" rada and passive sensors to monitor its

New radar systems range from colossal over-the-horizon backscatter radar, which bounces waves off the ionosphere to detect aircraft as far as 2,000 miles (3,232 kilometers) away,

Continued on page 10

The electronic factory: teaching machines to like one another.



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Leggy Robots **Get New Gait** In Lab Room

N EW YORK — Although there are robots that move around American factories on fixed tracks or computercontrolled vehicles, most are fixed firmly to

Things are livelier in the laboratory. A handful of researchers are slowly chipping away at the formidable challenge of mounting robots on reasonably nimble legs. One research team led by Professor Marc Raibert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently succeeded in getting a quadruped robot that formerly trotted to bound across their 55-foot (16.7-meter)

"It looks like a slow run," said Professor Raibert of the device's newest gait, which should help scientists learn more about how humans and animals move and

On a less cerebral front, Odetics Inc., a company based in Anaheim, California, is currently working on a six-legged maintenance robot for the Electric Power Research Institute. Although the device, designed for work inside nuclear power plants, is not scheduled for delivery to the research group until the end of next year, Odetics is already working with the University of Florida to design the next phase in robotic maintenance machines —a snake.

"The robot snake is targeted for spaces where you have mazes of pipes," said Thomas Bartholet, general manager of Odetics' Intelligent Machines Division. Odetics envisions a 30-foot device, made up of 2-foot segments with wheels on each side. It would carry tools on its back and the first 10 feet would operate like a robot arm when it gets to its destination. (NYT)

Robotized Fiat Plants Look Toward the 'Disposable Car'

The goal is the opposite of Henry Ford's Model-T.

By Henry Tanner

ERMOLI, Italy - When it was opened in March 1985, the Fiat engine factory south of this small fishing town on the Adriatic coast

was a technological breakthrough.

Built to produce a new engine for small cars.

— the FIRE-1000, standing for Fully Integrated Robotized Engine — it marked, according to Fiat, the first successful attempt by an automobile manufacturer to design and develop a new factory and a new engine together at the same time, shaping each for the best advantage of the other.

"We designed the technology to produce

"We designed the technology to produce this engine, and we developed the engine to be produced by this technology, with the best possible combination for both," said Paolo Marinsek, the young aeronautical engineer who is the plant's director.

Leading a visitor past a milelong snaking row of diversely colored, odd-shaped and seemingly unattended machines in perpetual motion, he said, "You imagine how excited we were. This had never been done before; we put the machinery down on the grass and built the

factory around it."

Current production is 2,700 engines a day, with a workforce of 900, including office staff, and will reach 3,000 by the end of next year, according to Mr. Marinsek.

The Termoli engine plant, still one of the most highly robotized in the world, has a special place in the development of Fiat technology. The next major innovation is a fully robotized body and final assembly plant at Cassino, north of Naples, where the group's new medium-size model — the Tipo — will go into production on Jan. 26.

The final assembly facility at Cassino, Fiat executives say, will be a novelry in automobile manufacturing because all the elements of the car, from engines and gearboxes to the doors and seats, will be assembled and fitted into the body by a fully automated system of comput-

er-guided robots for the first time.
The new facility will be for final assembly what Termoli was for engines. The product and the factory — the new car and the new system of robots — have been developed simultaneously, each with the other in mind.

The Tipo, a hatchback, will replace the Ritmo as, Fiat's medium-range model, be-tween the small Uno and the large, more expensive Croma. The medium-range market accounts for about a quarter of all automobile

Cassino, like Termoli, will be a "milestone"



In the "robogate," big, gate-shaped robots take in auto body parts and turn out fully welded bodies.

in automobile manufacturing. Fiat officials say, biting their tongue to keep from using the immodest word "revolution.

Both concepts were developed and tested at Mirafiori, the company's sprawling main plant in Turin. It took three years of experimenting before Termoli was ready for construction and at least as long to lay the groundwork for the new facility in Cassino,

which has been producing the Ritmo.

There is a logic in progressing from Termoli to Cassino because engine production lends itself more easily to robotization than most other phases of automaking

One of the secrets of Termoli was that the FIRE-1000 engine was designed to have almost a third fewer component parts than conventional engines, namely, 273 rather than the 368 of previous standard Fiat engines.

Y contrast, the process of final as-sembly in Cassino may involve as many as 5,000 variations, depending on styling, options and finishing touches, in response to constantly changing consumer tastes, officials say.

Miralion and Rivalta, the two factories in Turin, remain the hub of the group's automobile manufacturing operation.

They made their own first leap into high technology in 1978, when paint spraying and spot welding were robotized, the latter in an installation called "robogate" because its big, gate-shaped robots swallow the disconnected parts of a car body and moments later, in a burst of sparks, spit them out as fully welded

This was the foundation for the launch in

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DECISION.

1983 of the Uno, Fiat's first experience in developing a new factory and a new product simultaneously as a single concept, at a total cost of about \$1 billion.

Now the plan is to close the industrial cycle and bring the new technologies of Termoli and Cassino back to where they started, in Mirafiori, for the production of the successor

Engineers at Termoli and Mirafiori are working on the adaptation to other engines of the robotization methods used for the FIRE-1000.

Also in the development stage is a new facility in Termoli for computer-steered ro-botized production of gearboxes, using more than 180 different robots. This will replace the conventional gearbox production plant next to the new engine plant. The robotization of gearbox production is more difficult than that of engines because it involves many more moving parts, according to Mr. Marinsek.

Coman, the Fiat group's own manufacturer of robots and robotized systems, has played a key role in all these innovations. In Termoli, Cassino and the two plants in Turin, it has designed systems using its own robots and those of many other manufacturers. It has sold its systems to other automakers, includ-ing General Motors, Toyota, BMW. Ford-Europe and, most recently, Jaguar. From Mirafiori (and the Uno) to Termoli,

to the new Tipo plant in Cassino and back to Turin for the Uno's successor in the 1990s, the guiding principle is always the same, Fiat xecutives say: maximum flexibility.

The goal is the opposite of Henry Ford's

Model-T, they say. Instead of the largest possible number of cars to be produced by the same machinery, they are trying to come up with a technology that permits them to change from one variation to another, and even from one model to another, in the shortest possible time at the smallest cost.

They point out that Lancia Themas and Fiat Cromas are taking turns being assembled by the same machines at Miration. At various neuralgic spots in the factory, Comau engi-neers are supervising the installation of new machinery that will make such changeovers quicker and more commonplace.

Fiat, says one of its executives, has pioneered the "pessimistic" approach to automobile production.

The reasoning goes like this: "We are not Japanese, we are in Europe; we know the market is limited and will probably shrink. The goal, therefore, is not to produce the greatest number of cars most cheaply but to get the lowest possible break-even point at which we can hold production of one model, or one variation of a model, and still be

Japanese factories, he said, may be producing anywhere between 6,000 and 8,000 cars a day; the Uno, Fiat's best-selling car, is produced at 3,200 a day.

Fiat executives decline to name the break-even point for the Uno. But it is known that the \$1 billion investment for the model was amortized in less than three years.

The group now produces between 29 and 30 cars per worker per year, not counting the Alfa Romeo plants that were added to the group earlier this year. The figure was 14 chrs per person a year in 1981.

The group has formed separate joint ven-tures with IBM and Digital in a bid to achieve an advanced system of Computer Integrated
Manufacturing embracing all its operations
Cars are increasingly like household appli-

ances, an industry analyst said, "they an supposed to be inexpensive and to have reasonably long lifespan with a minimum maintenance and repairs, and only maximila automation can produce this and still reduce

"They are trying to invent the disposable automobile," said a banker dealing with car

At Termoli, the production lines are switched on at 6 A.M. Monday and keep running until 6 A.M. Saturday, The workforce of 900 men and women work around the clock in three daily shifts for five days.

They operate computers and man testing stations and other islands of human activity along the more than 2 kilometers of machine

ing and assembly lines.
In between the human islands, the robots of different shapes and colors with articulated arms and fingerlike claws move incessantly and in virtual silence; they select componen and in virtual science; they select components, lift them, turn them around, lower them isse the right position and insert them delicately into a bigger part that then moves on to the next robots.

A lighted panel above the entrance to the headquarters building registers the daily production. At 17:13 P.M. the other day it stood at 1,207 engines for the day.

ERMOLI, halfway between Pescara and Bari on the Adriatic coast, is part of an agricultural region. Al-though better off than many of the other southern regions, it is unmistakably part of the Italian South.

The workers have been recruited locally. Many of them are women, and for most of them this is their first industrial job. They to through a training period of eight months.

"Many find it at first more difficult than

their counterparts in Milan and Turin, where young people grow up in an industrial that said Mr. Marinsek.

The factory has become a point of local pride. Sandro Pertini, when he was president, came to visit. The king of Sweden was here recently, and Japanese delegations just keep

Mr. Marinsek, who is 36, has returned the compliment and gone to Japan. He concluded that his plant was at about the same level of automation in some aspects as the Japanese plants and "more advanced than they in others." But worker productivity is still higher in Japan, he said. "The average age of our worker is 47, in the Japanese plants it is 32; they are in an unbelievable hurry."

HENRY TANNER is on the staff of the Inter national Herald Tribune.

TechnologyComputers

When Computers **Become Scapegoats**

By T.R. Reid and Brit Hume

ASHINGTON — Wouldn't you know they'd blame a computer? Even before the final bell rang on Wall Street's "Black Monday," instant analysts were rounding up suspects to blame for the 508-point drop, the biggest one-day crash in the stock

Not surprisingly, one of the chief culprits was that all-purpose electronic scapegoat, the computer. The crash was the result of "computerized panic," the Wall Street Journal said. The president of the Pacific Stock Exchange blamed the market's disastrous day on "inhuman machines."

It is true that major financial institutions have been using computers to assist them in complex market strategies known as "pro-grammed trading" or "computing-assisted trading" And it is not only the Wall Street giants who use computers to play the markets; all sorts of stock-market programs and information banks are available for investors equipped with nothing more than a personal

But the suggestion that comput-

Successful European expansion.

Isolering, Apollo Computer, Ferranti, Sperry (Unisys), Burr Brown, NEC. Mitsubishi, Memorex, Panasonic, Plessey and Texas Instruments all have two things in common. First, they are forward-thinking.

successful businessmen expanding their European operations. Second they all chose Livingston in Scotland as their development base For all the best business reasons.

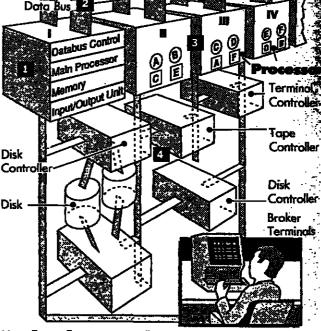
They started their development by talking to us. If you'd like to do Commercial Director, Livingstor Development Corporation, West Lothian, EH54 6QA, Scotland. Or telex 72718.

MAKE IT IN LIVINGSTON Europe's most logical location. ers caused, or even contributed to, the crash reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of the role of computers in our modern world.

The computer is a tool, on a par with the pencil, screwdriver or dishwasher. It can do only what humans make it do. It can enhance human feats and foibles, but does not cause them. To say that the computer caused the Wall Street crash is akin to saying the screwdriver caused the United States to enter World War II, because screwdrivers were used to build bombers, and without bombers there would have been no Pearl Harbor raid, and so on ad absur-

Before politicians and regulators go on a witch hunt to slay the beast called "computerized trading." it might be useful for them to learn what the term means. It refers to Wall Street applications for two familiar features of the computer revolution: high-speed electronic communication from one computer to another and highspeed number crunching. The big financial institutions do this on big machines, IBM 3850 mid-size computers or larger. They receive constant reports from different securities markets and constantly compare prices, looking for the best time and place to buy or sell

The computers can be pro-grammed to ring bells or flash lights signaling the optimum time to sell a certain contract on a certain exchange. But these "inhuman machines" do not decide when to buy or sell, any more than



Redundancy Helps Computers At Stock Exchanges Stay On Line

Processors each have their own memory and software. A fault in doesn't stopli, or any other. 2 Two data bases connect each processor to the network. 3 Processors store and update work of neighbors. Thus, processor II maintains record of work by III on deal C and IV on deal E while working on A and B.

 Duplicated peripherals, such as disk files and terminal controllers, are each linked to more than one processor.

an alarm clock decides when you should wake up. The clock and computer ring only because some person has programmed them to under given circumstances. Not many individual investors

find it worthwhile to spend the time and money to set up the same intricate programmed-trading functions. But hundreds of thousands of personal-computer owners use their machines to track and analyze market data. The opportunities available, even on simple home computers, are stunning

Lotus, the big Cambridge, Mas-sachusetts, firm that publishes the world's most popular program, l-2-3, offers a long list of investor-support products. For the trader who has to know what is going on in the market every second, there is Lotus Signal. Signal is part hardware - an FM receiver that hooks into the modern port of any MS-DOS computer - and part software - a program that pulls market quotes out of that receiver and can manipulate the numbers.

© Washington Past Writers Group

PC Stocking Stuffers for Christmas

CHRISTMAS in Paris? Arm-chair travelers need go no farther than their home computers with "Ticket to Paris" (for PC, Apple II and Commodore 64, from Blue Lion Software, Box 650, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178, 617-876-2500).

The player strolls around Paris, visiting landmarks (a graphics card is required) and talking to strangers who ask practical and historical questions, such as how to say certain common phrases in French, or the names of landBy exploring the city, the player also discovers hours of banks and museums, specialties of wellknown restaurants and other handy knowledge. The game can be played in French or English, and includes an on-screen dictio-

Blue Lion also offers "Ticket to London" and "Ticket to Spain." If the destination is not the attraction, try piloting a PC with Chuck Yeager's Advanced Flight Simulator program. Unlike tamer flight simulation programs, this one turns a PC into a cockpit to

teach advanced maneuvers and stunts (for IBMs or compatibles from Electronic Arts, 1820 Gateway Drive, San Mateo, California 94404; 415-571-7171).

The characteristics of 14 planes are simulated, from the Sopwith Camel through the rocket planes and experimental aircraft Mis-Yeager made his precarious living

This is serious flying: A 46-page manual explains the functions of ailerons, elevators, flaps and much

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By Robin Herman

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Hong Ko

By Gary Aderman

TONG KONG — As elsen in Asia, the electronics and in Herry Kong has grown in Hong Kong has grown div in recent years, been n esential ingredient in the territ कारी कार शे रहा गाउँ । का भूकार, **संस्ट** is manufacturers accounted for almopercent of Hong Kong's overseas s riid totale. Sili milion. But the future for Hong Kong's sec

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By Robin Herman

ARIS - The four world heavyweights in fusion power research
— the Soviet Union, the United
States, the European Communisycand Japan — have agreed to design together what would be the world's first suclear fusion reactor.

u The project, called the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, or FIER, would be the forerunner of an actual desponstration power plant and would prove the engineering feasibility of fusion is an electric power source.

ITER is expected to take three years to plan. The design work will cost about \$170 million, to be shared equally among the participants. When that phase is completed, by 1991, the four partners would decide whether to plunge ahead and build the spachine, in unison or separately, at a projected cost of \$4 billion.

221. There's a gleam in everyone's eve and a spope that after three years the political climate will be warm enough to build it," said Manfred Leiser, head of the physics unit of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which presided over the four-way agreement.

The design team will be based at the Max Planck Institute of Physics at Garching near Munich. The countries have agreed that the basic form of the machine will be a tokamak, a kind of magnetic ring first proposed in 1951 by Nobel prizewinner Andrei D. Sakharov. This design has been adopted the world over and has been the most successful fusion research machine to date. A fusion reactor would extract energy from the nuclei of light atoms by forcing them together under conditions of incredibly high heat - about 100 million degrees

sion is something of a utopian energy idea because its fuel is hydrogen, which can be extracted from seawater, a virtually endless fuel supply.

The cooperative agreement on ITER was reached in October in Vienna and is expected to be ratified without problem by the governments involved. Among the representatives was Yevgeny P. Velikhov, science adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev and a longtime proponent of international collaboration in this very expensive branch of

Researchers in the United States and the Soviet Union began secret fusion research in the early 1950s with the hope of building a fusion reactor in five to 10 years. But containing the hot cloud of particles, known as a plasma, became an insurmountable problem. Hot temperature alone is not enough for fusion to occur; the particles also must be held at a sufficient density and for a long enough time. Getting all three conditions at once has been the scientists' bane.

Peaceful fusion research, as opposed to work on fusion bombs, was declassified worldwide in 1958. Since that time, the Soviet Union and the Western powers have shared information on many projects, in-cluding Mr. Sakharov's ingenious design, but full-scale collaboration on building a machine has never been attempted. As fusion research has needed bigger and more costly machines, however, talk of international collaboration has increased.

The ITER plan specifically excludes anything more than a conceptual design sufficient for policy makers to decide whether to go ahead. The United States was adamant

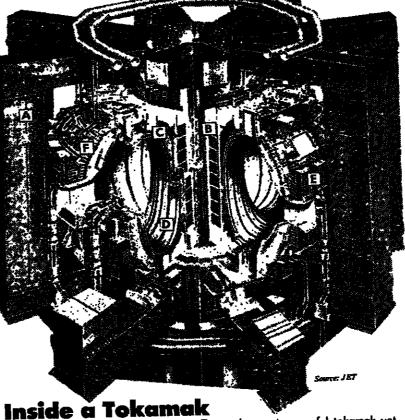
centigrade — or 10 times hotter than the center of the sun. Electromagnetic forces would contain the speeding particles. Fusion is something of a utopian energy idea because its fuel is hydrogen, which can be collaboration as a way of shoring up declination as ing fusion research funds, the Department of Defense has been nervous about possible technology leaks to the Soviet Union.

The EC's present fusion research machine, the Joint European Torus outside of Oxford, England, is the world's largest and arguably the most successful. It has come the closest to combined fusion conditions of temperature, density and time. Its goal is to produce a self-sustaining, power-producing reaction by the early 1990s.

The United States' flagship is the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor in Princeton, New Jersey, which is an experimental machine, not an actual reactor. It has produced plasmas of 300 million degrees centigrade but at a density that would not be sufficient for making useful amounts of fusion power. The Japanese have an experimental machine called JT-60 in Naka-machi, north of Tokyo. It has demonstrated technical success in some of the physics of controlling plasmas but was not built to reach power-producing conditions.

The EC and Japan already have independently started their own "next step" design plans similar to what ITER would be. The EC design work is scheduled to be finished in 1988, but the high cost of actually building an engineering feasibility machine has made international collaboration more attractive as each year passes.

At the same time, both Europe and Japan appear more prepared than the other two partners to build a machine on their own if the ITER project falls through. The United States, by contrast, does not have a "next step" machine in the planning stages.



A cross-section of the Joint European Torus, the most powerful tokamak yet, reveals the workings of current fusion experiments. A Iron transformer core connects primary current to plasma through B winding circuit coils; C toroidal field coils produce magnetic field that positions plasma; D vacuum vessel holds plasma; E outer poloidal field coils; F mechanical structure.

The Soviet Union has planned a different kind of machine that would be a fusionfission hybrid breeding plutonium as well

as producing power. The ITER machine's design specifics will most closely resemble those of the EC's

successor to the Joint European Torus called the Next European Torus, or NET.

Paris, is working on a book about fusion.

ROBIN HERMAN, a journalist based in

Hong Kong Electronics Makers Map Survival Strategy semiconductor companies such as Motorelectronics centers like Japan and South

By Gary Aderman

ONG KONG - As elsewhere in Asia, the electronics industry in Hong Kong has grown rapidly in recent years, becoming an essential ingredient in the territory's overall mix of exports. Last year, electronics manufacturers accounted for almost 22 percent of Hong Kong's overseas sales, which totaled \$20 billion.

But the future for Hong Kong's seconddargest industry is now uncertain, forcing some entrepreneurs to adopt new strategies to be competitive.

Unlike the territory's garment and textile

producers, who have long accounted for about 40 percent of exports, electronics manufacturers now appear trapped between the giants of Asia — South Korea and Taiwan — and the would-be giants — Malaysia, Thailand and others.

Tight-fisted business traditions and official laissez-faire are expected to limit participation in semiconductors, the cutting edge of worldwide electronics, because production is expensive and depends on tax breaks and incentives the government will not grant, industry officials say.

Even if Hong Kong were to begin export-ing semiconductors tomorrow, it would probably be locked out of markets that could use them. The markets are in key

Korea, which make the same items and are protective of their home industries, businessmen said.

Also unsettling is the prediction that a continuous flow of the old Hong Kong standby, cheap items such as "junk" that can be sold in large volumes, will be killed by high labor costs, with the business going to lower-cost producers in China, Indonesia and Thailand.

Electronics entrepreneurs in Hong Kong, known for their flexibility, have set to carving out a new role for themselves to remain in business.

Victor Lo, managing director of Gold Perk Industries (Holdings) Ltd., and chair-

government, said, "China will take 10 to 30 years to develop the skills Hong Kong has in product development, production management, quality assurance, financing, sales and marketing.

His strategy is to move production of simpler items to China while managing factory production there from Hong Kong.

He would keep production of upscale items in the colony and encourage the mainland to develop a components industry, so he can buy parts for new generations batteries and car radios at a lower rate

than he pays current suppliers. In the high tech arena, international ola and Sprague of the United States plan major Hong Kong investments, picking up the local slack.

Motorola Semiconductors Hong Kong Ltd., an arm of the U.S. giant, will soon begin designing and assembling integrated circuits from silicon wafers, said Yeung Shun Kui, Asia-Pacific planning and procurement manager.

The company's activities are presently limited to testing integrated circuits made at Motorola factories elsewhere.

GARY ADERMAN is the Hong Kong cor-respondent of McGraw-Hill World News.

Oxford Stores The Language In a Gigabyte

By Francis X. Clines

XFORD, England — Gigabyte is the latest word at the Oxford English Dictionary, a measure of the I billion bytes needed for what will be a major event in the history of both computerization and lexicography: the transference and updating of the entire 16-volume OED onto three compact dieke three compact disks.

Here, in a humble old stone building along one of the university roads, workers are freeing the OED giant the largest and most historically authoritative dictionary of the language - for a romp across the fluorescent fields of the modern computer.

The task is so mammoth that to put the same work of 22,000 pages and 500,000 definitions and usages onto conventional computer floppy disks would require more than 3,000; compact disks are far roomier.

The first two disks containing the basic 12-volume dictionary, minus its four-volume supplement, were launched last week, and Oxford University Press expects wide subscription from the world's libraries. It may appeal even more to the computerized layman eager to put aside the magnifying glass that is the proud tool of the current owner of the printed OED and turn to the

keyboard for a trip through the language.

The multiple search powers of software, for example, would permit someone to track a particular Germanrooted word and then tangentially inquire into how many such German words came into the language in a given century, or two or three. Or a reader checking on a gastronomical word could impulsively inquire into all the words involving cookery that have been traced to late 15th-century French.

One beauty of the OED is that no entry is ever discarded, only listed as obsolete with change. Another is that each entry has the earliest possible printed reference

from history.

"It will be very exciting, opening up more doors, more ways of reference," said John A. Simpson, the co-editor and chief wordsmith at OED. He appreciates the instant retrieval and 40 different typefaces at hand with the new software, but he basically gets through each day by jotting down words he hears into a crammed pocket pad: a usage for "mimosa," the drink of champagne and orange juice, and the birth of "blik," a notion referring to a slant or perception. The computer dictionary has main headings for

300,000 words plus an additional 200,000 subsidiary usages - an increase of 25 percent over the original OED. But by the Oxford Press's patient plan, this is only a stepping stone toward producing a totally revised The initial computer disks will result in a new printed

edition of the OED, too, in 1989, but the main bonus of the conversion to the computer means that the dictionary can be fluidly updated as the new century arrives.

Oedipus is the acronym for the five-year, \$13-million entry into the computer age, the last four letters referring to Integration, Proofing and Updating System. Workers call it Oedipus Lex.

© The New York Times

Progress through worldwide Synergy.

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New Radar Systems Can Peer Farther and Hide Their 'Signatures'

Continued from page 7

to "quiet" radars, which generate a rapid fire of beams transmitted in random sequence with constantly changing frequency. The goal here is to baffle enemy receivers with a signature that appears to be no more than random noise.

Other recent developments include: phased-array radar for the B-1B bomber and the Aegis cruiser that adds new dimensions to radar's dual use as a detector and an abettor in guiding weapoury; Doppler radar to distinguish moving largets from stationary ground clutter and, for civilian air transport, to detect hazardous wind shear; synthetic-aperture radar, using an-

When radar is called upon to do more chores, from navigation to tracking to directing missiles, slow scanning is exacerbated

tennas miles long, in effect, to peer through foliage and several meters into the ground; and the use of smart computers to analyze radar

The phased-array radar, instead of using a typical mechanically steered antenna, employs a fixed flat plate that inside looks like a huge boneycomb, with its concatenation of cells. Each small cell in the array usually has its own antenna. Adjacent antennas radiate energy at the same frequencies. These signals intermin-gle and reinforce each other to produce one

HE unique characteristic of the phased array is its ability to elec-tronically steer the beam in millionths of a second, even though the antenna face rests immobile. When all the individual antennas send signals timed precisely in phase, the beam will be directed straight ahead. But by electronically orchestrating small delays across the face of the array, the

beam can be shifted at great angles.

Each delay causes a signal to lag a fraction of
a wavelength behind the signal from a neighboring element. The delays increase successively in a motion like rows of dominoes collapsly in a motion tike rows or common course-ing. The result is a change in the beam in the direction of the increasing delay (or where the last row of dominoes would fall). By varying the magnitude of the time delay, the angle of the beam is controlled.

Phased-array radar is the linchpin of the

Aegis cruiser, the navy's latest warship, as well as the B-1B bomber, the first operational aircraft to employ it. Because the system steers the beam electronically, it can be directed much faster than conventional radar. The B-1B's beam can be shifted in 150 millionths of a second (theoretically more than 6,600 times a second), compared with one- to two-second scans in mechanically steered systems.

The speed makes it possible to "interleave" various functions, such as mapping the ground, following terrain and delivering weapons. In effect, the phased array can simultaneously track many targets while it searches for new

HASED-arrays require large amounts of computing power to send precisely timed commands to the thousands of cells across the array and assess the returns. This is one reason why they are only recently being put on ships and large planes. But with the miniaturization of computers, proposals are being made to put the phased array on small fighter aircraft like the F-16.

To distinguish moving targets from stationary ground clutter and tell how fast objects are moving the military employs Doppler radar. It is also of interest to radar specialists at the Federal Aviation Administration, who hope to install Doppler systems at selected airports to

prevent accidents caused by wind shear.

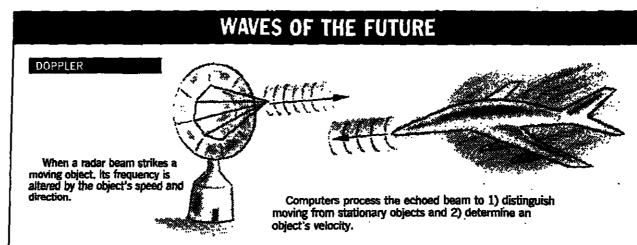
Many people are (amiliar with the Doppler effect by hearing the changing pitch of a passing train's whistle. As the train approaches, its pitch rises to a higher frequency, then drops as it leaves. This same principle is used to relate the reflected microwave energy to the speed of the wind or other targets. The echo returns at an altered frequency proportional to the speed of minute objects in the wind such as dust or to

changes in air density.
Unlike conventional radars, Doppler radars measure this frequency shift of the pulses bounced from objects. Some bugs remain to be worked out. One problem is that radar sensitive enough to measure humidity differentials picks up many extraneous signals that need to be suppressed. And such systems are expensive. The Terminal Doppler Weather Radars are estimated to cost about \$4.5 million per installation, and are expected to be installed

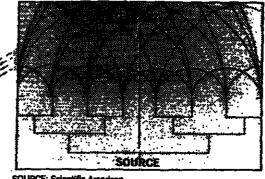
starting in 1992. Another development under way is the sta-tioning of radar satellites in orbit. The incen-tive is great: Important parts of the Soviet arsenal, particularly in Eastern Europe, are often obscured by cloud cover. But radar can generate appropriate wavelengths not only to netrate clouds but also to peer through foliage and even look beneath earth several meters deep to discover old river beds or buried

The potential of more precise radar satellite surveillance has been demonstrated by such civilian projects as the Seasat and Shuttle Imaging Radar experiments, funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The key to each of these systems is the synthetio-aperture radar technique. This method takes advantage of a satellite's speed to make a small antenna work like one that is miles long.

While the transmitter sends signals, its antenna gathers echoes from points along the ground. A computer selectively combines these echoes, based on time intervals and the Dopp-

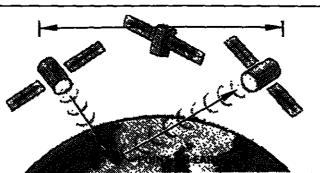


Unlike slow, mechanically steered disk antennae, phased array systems can change their beam direction in a few millionths of a second by shifting the phase of the electronic waves fed to dozens of small antennae arranged in a honeycomb grid on a flat plate.



SYNTHETIC APERTURE

To make a short antenna act like a very long one, a satellite transmits beams downward. As they bounce back, the satellite's computer combines and processes the echoes, factoring in the time-lag and Doppler effect. The effective "length" of the antenna is the distance the satellite travels between sending and receiving a



ler frequency shift of the signal relative to the moving spacecraft. The effective "length" of the synthetic antenna is equal to the distance that the satellite moves during the time a signal is sent and received.

In 1978, Seasat pionecred these high-resolu-tion developments. From an orbit 800 kilometers high, it could resolve some objects of less than 10 meters. The length of its synthetic antenna was 15 kilometers. When its images were processed, the activy of furrows from ship wakes astonished many people.

The Shuttle Imaging Radar, launched in 1984, took the Seasat approach a step further. Unlike Seasat, the shuttle's 11-by-2-meter antenna could be moved at different angles. This enabled three-dimensional views. A series of images of Mt. Shasta in California obtained from a spacecraft 225 kilometers high looked as if they had been taken by a person circling the base of the mountain and pausing every 1,000 meters or so to snap a Polaroid.

There is much room for improvement, however. The use of multiple frequencies for radar imaging is a near-term possibility that Charles Elachi, project scientist of the Shuttle Imaging Radar at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena California, likens to going from "black and white to color." Each wavelength emitted would be reflected differently according to the composition of the material

Both JPL and the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan in Ann Arbor have ex-perimented with aircraft versions of such "color" radar for civilian and military uses.

Radars often collect data at such rates that humans cannot analyze the information fast enough. Studies in the 1960s and '70s by the Applied Physics Laboratory at Johns Hopkins University showed that radar operators often

missed targets even when they were detectable. The error rate, says a radar specialist, "caused a panic" and prompted navy work into com-puter-aided detection.

ANY navy ships employ automatic detection systems to alert radar operators, who may be tracking to new targets. The problem with many of them is that they cannot distinguish spurious targets (reflections from birds, ocean, ground or clouds) from real ones. Consequently, radar operators often prefer to switch off the autonatic-detection mode.

But even if fully operative, systems such as those used on the Stark may have trouble spotting small, low-flying objects. Captain Brindel says that his radars were supposed to be able to detect Exocets "well beyond the visual horizon. They did not." And, he says, the

How Radar Systems Work

ADAR extends the range of the human eye. It can see through darkness, snow and cloud cover to locate objects and measure their distance.
The principle is familiar. Dolphins and bats emit sound waves to gather information from their surroundings by sensing the echoes. Ra-

dar works the same way.

Electricity is converted into radio or microwaves, which are beamed from an antenna at the speed of light. When the signal — usually a group of pulses — hits an object, the waves bounce back to the antenna, which has momentarily stopped transmitting so it can listen.

Altered from bouncing off, say, an aircraft, the echoes are collected and processed by a receiv-

Each microsecond (millionth of a second) of round-trip travel corresponds to a distance of about 500 feet (152 meters). Additional information can be extracted by analyzing the alter-

ation in each wave's shape.

Some radars do serveillance, scanning broad areas. Others are geared for targeting, where pencil-thin beams track a target continuously. And some, such as phased arrays, can search for new targets and track existing ones simulta-

Like the multiple frequencies of radio broadcasts, radar sensors can transmit on vari-

High frequencies (and thus short wave-lengths, down to a few millimeters) are often preferred because the components, particularily the antennas, can be made smaller and the beam can be focused better.

But transmissions in these frequencies de-grade more rapidly in bad weather and the systems are often more vulnerable to countermeasures than systems using wavelengths of

Many military radars use variable frequencies — sometimes hopping across the spectrum bands randomly — to foil enemy countermea-

John A. Adam

first warnings came "almost simultaneously with the impact of the first missile."

The navy's October report conceded that the French-made Exocet can pose a "challenging threat" to such ships' combet systems, especially when less than optimal attack angles and other conditions cause "degradation factors" that reduce performance "in some cases to

Newer ship systems seek to spot missiles faster while reducing the number of false alarms. One way is to meld data from various types of radars aboard the ship. Such a system can produce multiple detections within the scan time of a single radar. Similarly, by using integrated radars with different characteristics, authentic targets can be winnowed from spurious signals because a spurious signal on one radar is often not spurious in the electronic eye

TechnologyBusiness

Computer Nets Track **Air Express Packages**

By Paul Kemezis

AN FRANCISCO — The overnight air express business, which exploded in the United States in the early 1980s and rapidly spread to Europe, is now undergoing a major technological revolution. Led by industry pioneer Federal Express, air express companies are starting to use sophisticated optical readers and computer networks to track packages as they move from pickup to delivery around the world.

This lets companies give customers up-tothe-minute information on where packages are and, for international deliveries, helps them ease customs bottlenecks. Such services are a key marketing advantage in the \$6-billion-ayear business, which is reaching a saturation point in the United States after a period of fast growth and faces new competition from cheap electronic facsimile technology.

According to Paul Losch, director of mar-

keting for DHL in Redwood City, California, a leading player in the international air express market, tracking has become one of the three essentials of this business along with reliability

and coverage."
No one disputes that Memphis-based Federal Express, under its chairman, Frederick W. Smith, has the most impressive tracking technology of any express company. The pu rival companies to copy parts of the Fed Ex

system proves it is doing something right.
Fed Ex started the revolution in 1984 by introducing its "SuperTracker." This handheld computer, designed by Fed Ex itself and manufactured by specialty electronics companies, reads har codes from packages and keypunched information from the Fed Ex agent and relays data via optical signals to small data

The remote terminals are in real-time communication with the company's central data bank in Memphis. From Memphis, the data is available for telephone operators in 14 regional centers to answer the about 16,000 customer calls a day on the status of packages. Also, the tracking data can be called up on 22,000 termi-

nals at Fed Ex stations. Fed Ex first installed the SuperTrackers at pickup and delivery stations and at its domestic sorting hub in Memphis, which handles up to 800,000 packages each night. It is now completing a program to put a SuperTracker in the hands of all of its 44,000 couriers in the United States. Also, each of its 15,000 delivery vans 's being equipped with a mobile radio terminal that can transmit all data punched into the SuperTracker via relays at the local Fed Ex offices to the Memphis data bank. In all, by early 1988, Fed Ex plans to have

each package logged into the network seven times as it moves from the sender to the receiv-

The package-tracking function is one part of a Fed Ex system called COSMOS (Customer Operations Service Master On-Line System). Using COSMOS, Fed Ex operators can also flash on computer screens in the vans information on just-phoned-in requests for pickup, giving Fed Ex couriers an advantage in catering to customer needs. COSMOS also cuts routing mistakes, allowing Fed Ex to stick to its guaranteed overnight delivery deadline of 10.20 A.M. in most urban areas, and even informs couriers to refuse pickups if customers have bad debt records.

Other express companies respect the Fed Ex technology achievement but some say it may be overkill. United Parcel Service, fast becoming Fed Ex's main rival in the United States. has a less powerful tracking system that logs when express packages move in and out of 1,300 local stations but not at customer pre-

Ken Stern, an UPS spokesman, said, "We don't think Fed Ex has that much of a market advantage. Our costomers basically want to know if a package has arrived, not where it is along the route."

ESPITE the tough talk on tracking, UPS is clearly hindered by the lack of on-demand pickup and is be-lieved to be close to adopting technology like that of Fed Ex to give its drivers the same flexibility. Another major player, Airborne Freight Co., does have the on-demand capability, but does not extend coverage outside urban areas, reducing its technology

DHL's Mr. Losch, with a mainly international business, agrees with UPS that pinpoint tracking is not absolutely necessary. He said, "Usually, when a package is being delivered in Paris, the person who sent it from San Francis-

DHL maintains data centers in Washington, D.C., Brussels, Bahrain, Hong Kong and up-dates package departures and arrivals every 20 minutes throughout the system based on data from hand-held computer units similar to the Fed Ex equipment. It believes this sort of tracking is sufficient to meet customer needs.

Mr. Losch says, however, that in the United States, DHL is studying system upgrades, including possible pickup and delivery tracking at customer premises. According to Mr. Losch, a strong position in the U.S. market, which is estimated to be four times larger than the current overseas market, is essential for any

successful international operation. While Fed Ex dominates the U.S. market



The Fedex SuperTracker.

with close to 40 percent of total overnight business, compared with 14 percent for closest rival UPS, in overseas delivery the competition is much more even. UPS has a major advantage in Europe with its long-standing German operation based in Cologne, and DHL, with delivery to almost every country in the world, is the premier international agent

Since 1985, all major players have made arrangements with local European companies to rapidly expand services. In Britain, for example, Fed Ex purchased Lex Wilkinson Ltd. and DHL bought the air unit of Securicor

Because of the restrictive European data communications environment and its smaller size there, Fed Ex has been slower to introduce its U.S.-style tracking system, although it promises eventually to give a near equivalent of U.S. service. This means all major compa-nics are at about the same stage of technology

But a key competitive problem in the international express business is customs, since it is often the main obstacle to providing prompt service. All major express companies say they are now applying their package-tracking sys-

tems to speed items through customs points.
Using data gathered at the pickup stage, the companies supply customs agents with com-puterized lists of items in advance. The agents can preselect what they want to inspect, allowing the rest to pass faster or even signal shead if documents are out of order. "If we are told six hours ahead that some customs information is missing, we can correct the problem while the package is still in the air," Mr. Stern says.

PAUL KEMEZIS writes about telecommunications for McGraw Hill in San Francisco.

Race Is on for 21st-Century TV

By Jacques Neher

ARIS - In the race to develop cinema-quality television for the 1990s, European and Japanese companies are vying to set the worldwide standards they believe will assure their technology's dominance in the marketplace.

Already propelled by a major thrust under Eureka, Europe's research and development program, the major European companies involved got an extra boost in late November, when the United Nations broadcast standards organization, the CCIR, gave its first recogni-

tion to the European technology.

The technology is known as HDTV, for high-definition television. Both sides are at work on prototype equipment, HD-MAC in Europe and MUSE in Japan, to demonstrate to the CCIR, which is expected to decide the standards issue by 1990. Full implementation is not expected before 1995.

Although all sides say a single worldwide standard would be ideal, they are not counting on it. More likely, they say, conflicting eco-nomic and political interests will force the broadcast industry to work with two or even three technological standards—one for Japan, a second for Europe and possibly a third for the United States.

At stake for consumers is the possibility of watching programs generated anywhere in the world on larger, wide-screen sets, with cinemaquality picture and compact disc-quality

"We've known the Stone Age, we've known the Bronze Age, and we now enter the silicon age." Cornelis J. van der Klugt, chairman of Europe's consumer electronics giant, NV Philips of the Netherlands, said recently in Paris.
"HDTV is a milestone in the way we go into the silicon age."

For Mr. van der Klugt, the European idea for HDTV implies "a very good picture, much better than we have today. There will be 24 hours of information around the world. Press a button and you can see a golf game in the United States or sumo fight in Tokyo or a concert in Glasgow, or in Berlin or in Paris." Such programming possibilities, he argues, will be more easily achievable if the European concept for HDTV is chosen as the world's

Even more important for companies like Philips and France's Thomson SA is the chance to roll back Japan's dominance in the world consumer electronics industry, By setting the standard, the Europeans would be able to earn royalties off technology that will give birth to an entirely new product category.

At issue, ultimately, is the replacement of the world's 600 million television sets, plus a good chunk of its TV studio and broadcast

Although the European and Japanese HDTV concepts use entirely different technol-

ogies, both retain the same objective: to increase picture quality by breaking it into more horizontal "lines" of pixels, or image elements.

Mr. Caillot said the European technology In the same way that a magazine photograph is sharper than a newspaper photo because coated paper can sustain more lines of ink dots

screen, producing a sharper image with truer color and less flicker. The Japanese MUSE system, developed by NHK, the Japanese Broadcasting Corp., would produce an image of 1,125 lines, versus the current Japanese/U.S. TV standard of 525

The European MAC system would double the current European PAL/SECAM standard of 625 lines to 1,250 lines for European broadcasters and would double the Japanese/U.S.

screen from 525 lines to 1,050 lines. From the viewer's standpoint, all would

At issue is the replacement of the world's 600 million TV sets.

yield images of near-tinema quality, according to Jean Caillot, president of Thomson International, a division of Thomson SA. Thomson and Philips are spearheading development of the European HDTV technology along with more than two dozen other companies and institutions within the Eureka program.

The main difference, and the central issue, is that the Japanese standard was created to operate at 60 cycles, the electrical standard in Japan and the United States.

Because Europe and Africa run on 50 cycles, meaning that the electrical current changes direction 50 times a second, the Japanese HDTV standard would be incompatible with about 60 percent of the world's TV market, the Europeans point out. Conversion from 60 to 50 cycles, said Mr. Caillot, would be very expensive for the consumer and would yield an inferior image.

A more fundamental criticism lodged by the Europeans is that the Japanese concept would force production studios, broadcasters and consumers throughout the world to replace their current equipment in order to make, send and receive the new high-definition television

We call it the '600-million-TV-sets-in-the-

could be phased in gradually while it remained compatible with present-day equipment. Mr. Caillot compares it with the phase-in of color TV broadcasting over the past few decades, in that the color signal could still produce a in a given space than newsprint without blur-ring, HDTV compresses more light lines on the monochrome image for those who owned black and white sets, while a monochrome signal could be received by those who had bought

> Aside from doubling the number of lines, the HD-MAC technology proposes to sharpen the TV image by radically changing the way the signal is generated.

In Japan's MUSE system, as in present-day television, the moving image would be formed by interlacing, whereby a frame of a moving subject is broken into two fields, or image samples. The fields are projected on the screen, one following the other at 1/50th of a second but on alternate lines. The difference between these image fields produces the illusion of

Thus, the Japanese system would boost the amount of lines, from 525 to 1,125, but still use only half of them for each image field.

In contrast, HD-MAC, the French acronym for Multiplex Analog Components, produces the TV picture at the studio level using a sequential or progressive frame technique. Here, the subject is visually sampled by the camera every 1/50th of a second, with each frame electronically analyzed and separated into its component lights and colors on a screen of 1,250 lines. Each frame follows the one before it, utilizing all the lines available.
The HD-MAC system's progressive scanning only operates at the studio level, while the

signals broadcast and received are interlaced. Robert Boyer, manager of Thomson's image research lab at Rennes, France, said progressive scanning at the studio level would produce truer motion effects as "each motion instant is separate, just like a film." Spatial effects, such as zoom and rotation, would also be greatly

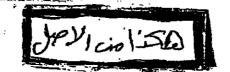
enhanced, he said One drawback to the technology, the need for a wider broadcasting bandwidth in order to transmit the additional image data, is currently being tackled and Mr. Boyer is confident it can be overcome by filtering techniques that will

not affect image quality.

Nevertheless, a lot of work remains to be done before 1990, including the development of a color camera utilizing the technology. A black and white camera prototype was demon-

strated this summer. "We've shown that our concept for HDTV is" feasible," says a Thomson spokesman. "Now we have to show it's realizable."

JACOUES NEHER, a journalist based in Paris, is a regular contributor to the International



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Technology

TOKYO — Two Japanese companies have succeeded in producing electrolyte, the chemical mixture inside batteries, in paper form, allowing the manufacture of batteries less than 0.1 millimeter (0.004

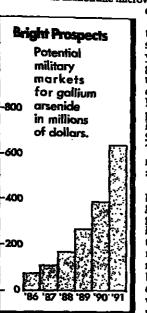
Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says batteries

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says batteries made from the sheets of rechargeable dry electrolyte could be used to power "smart" credit cards with built-in computer chips, smaller heart pacemakers and miniature portable radios and tape recorders.

Matsushita, which jointly developed the sheet electrolyte with Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., still is studying what kind of metal electrodes will work best with it. As a result, the company says batteries with the sheets will not be available commercially for at least one to two years.

Speedier Chip

SAN FRANCISCO — The Pentagon is pushing suppliers toward gallium arsenide integrated circuits, combining many components into a single chip that can be reliably mass-produced. Such circuits are known as monolithic microwave integrated



circuits, or MMICs. The analogy is the same as where silicon was 20 to 25 years ago — the government is underwriting all the development," said Donaid A. Bond, president of Pacific Monolithics, of unnyvale, Calif. The company makes microwave gallium

arsenide chips. Gallium arsenide potentially offers far greater speed with greater resistence to heat and radiation than the silicon normally used to make electronic circuits, but the cost and difficulty of working with it have scared most chip users away. The military

hopes that gallium arsenide integrated circuits will allow sophisticated radar systems -- now the size of buildings -- to be made small enough to fit into planes. A tiny radaron-a-chip could also be used in shells to help them home in on their targets.

The Pentagon program could have civilian spinoffs, according to Pacific Monolithics, which has built the first mass-market MMIC, a chip for use in satellite television receivers. The chips could be used in collision-avoidance systems for cars, or in satellite communications systems that will allow a car or a truck to determine its location.



Scientists monitor microbiology outside tomb to measure impact of visitors.



Conservator takes color readings on wall paintings to detect changes.

Man, Machines Restore Measure of Life

Continued from page 7

Mr. Monreal had worked on Egyptian archaeological sites in the 1960s and had been involved in the reorganization of the Egyptian Museum in the 1970s. No one was in a better position to respond to the call for help from Mr. Kadry.

The two men got the Nefertari conser-vation project started in September 1986, less that 15 months after Mr. Monreal's appointment, something of a speed re-cord for this type of undertaking.

In the meantime, what is to this date the most advanced conservation laboratory had been set up. It was running under the scientific direction of Frank Preusser, one of the top men in the field of scientific conservation who had been lured away from the Dörner Institute in

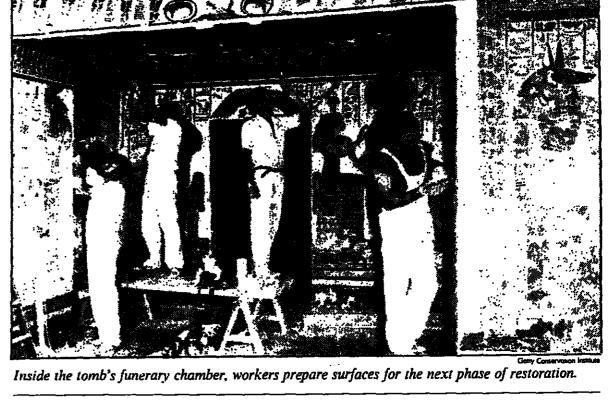
Mr. Preusser has a keen visual understanding of art and does not allow technology to run out of bounds against common sense. He established a sound relationship with Italy's leading fresco restorer, Paolo Mora of Rome, who had been called in to wield the tools and personally control every physical treatment of the painted surface.

What Mr. Preusser set out to do, as it appears in retrospect, was to give Mr. Mora assurances that whatever the restorer would be doing would be compatible with the environment of the tomb and the physical characteristics of the paintings. This meant providing the restorers with scientific data on an unprecedented level of sophistication.

Directed by Mr. Preusser, a team including Egyptian and Western scientists analyzed the materials used to execute the wall paintings, which include the pig-ments, the plaster coating and the binding medium. For pigments, the team used X-ray diffraction. The diffractometer made available by the Getty Conservation institute is a technical development that is barely five or six years old.

In the past, if scientists wanted to analyze minute, i.e. sub-milligram fragments, they would resort to diffraction cameras recording the results on film. The posi-tion-sensitive detector used in the tomb reade it possible to abandon the old manual system of data acquisition and evaluation in favor of a computerized system. It allowed incomparably higher speed and comprehensive coverage. The composition of the plaster, of the pigments and the nature of the salt that is coming out of the rock and is the main cause of deterioration were studied as never before on any site.

The attention of the Getty team was focused particularly on the salt. The highly sophisticated equipment of the Conservation Institute at Marina del Rey in California includes an electron-beam microprobe - a scanning electron microscope using electrons instead of visible



light. While the basic device has been in use for 15 years, recent progress has given it a higher resolution that allows magnification up to 100,000 times.

Looking into the pores of the plaster for the salt crystals, varying in size from a hundredth to a tenth of a millimeter, that they expected to see, the technicians found that there were none. The only crystals were normal clay minerals.

This was a major discovery. Knowing that there was no salt in the plaster itself meant that the restorers would be able to consolidate it directly by impregnating it with a consolidating agent, an area in which the Getty Conservation Institute has probably done the most advanced

research work anywhere.
The other advanced technique used by the institute in the tomb of Nefertari involved color-measuring. Mr. Preusser says the equipment came on the market only three or four years ago, and while the idea is relatively old, the machinery is

revolutionary.

Portable and computerized, the apparatus allowed the team to do up to 1,500 color measurements in six working days, including the photographic documenta-tion and the data reduction. With traditional equipment, this would have taken one to two months. Staff being scarce, speed was essential.

At a conference held in Cairo from Nov. 17 to 20, as a conclusion to the first phase of the Nefertari project, scientists compared notes in their respective areas. (The first phase dealt with less than 10 percent of the painted surface; a second phase will involve the conservation of the entire tomb.)

THE investigation had started on the assumption that the salt coming out of the rock, the major cause of deterioration, was the result of periodic rainfalls. These were thought to have taken place at very wide intervals, perhaps 100 years or more.

"When we studied the sait under the electron-beam microprobe, I expected, on the basis of that hypothesis, to see a layered structure reflecting periods of growth of the salt formations," Mr. Preusser said. "We actually found very homogeneous crystals, pointing to more or less continuous growth... There is no evidence that water ever penetrated the

This is a vital indication that the restorers will be in no danger of seeing their work jeopardized in the event of a catastrophic rainfall in 10, 20 or 50 years.

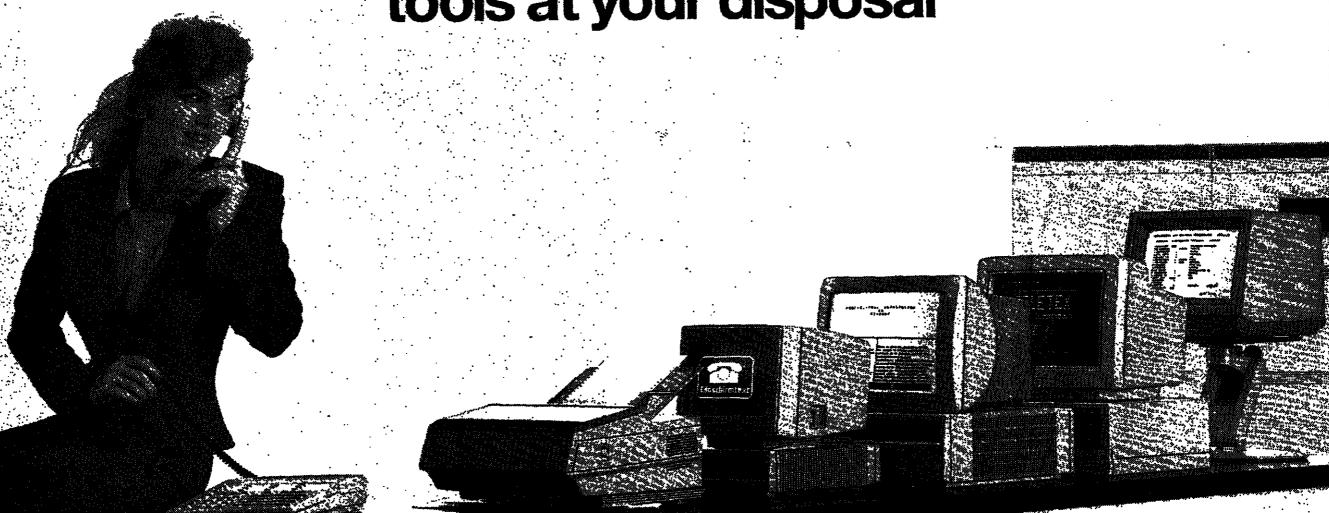
The biological survey undertaken by a Japanese biologist, Hideo Arai, revealed 'a surprisingly dry environment." He believes that the Egyptian blue of the tomb ceiling has turned black in some areas, possibly as a result of micro-organisms. Minute fungi from the Nefertari tomb have been grown in a Tokyo laboratory to further verify the hypothesis.

Having collected these data from Sep-tember 1986 to April 1987, the Getty Conservation Institute started the treatment phase at once. To consolidate fragments of plaster in imminent danger of falling off as a result of vibrations caused by tourist traffic, a light concentration of an acrylic consolidant has been applied on the back of each flaking fragment.

The larger pieces have been fixed with thin strips of Japanese paper, 10 by 2 centimeters (3.8 by .78 inches), which make some of the walls look as if they had been covered with Band-Aids, a harmless process light years ahead of the thick gauze applied with organic glue over the paintings in the late 1960s. Mr. Mora's team has now succeeded in removing the gauze with no loss at all.

Mr. Monreal estimates that in two years the restoration work should be completed. Thus, at a cost that is minimal compared with the overall Paul Getty Trust budget, one of the most remarkable artistic undertakings since World War II is being carried out.

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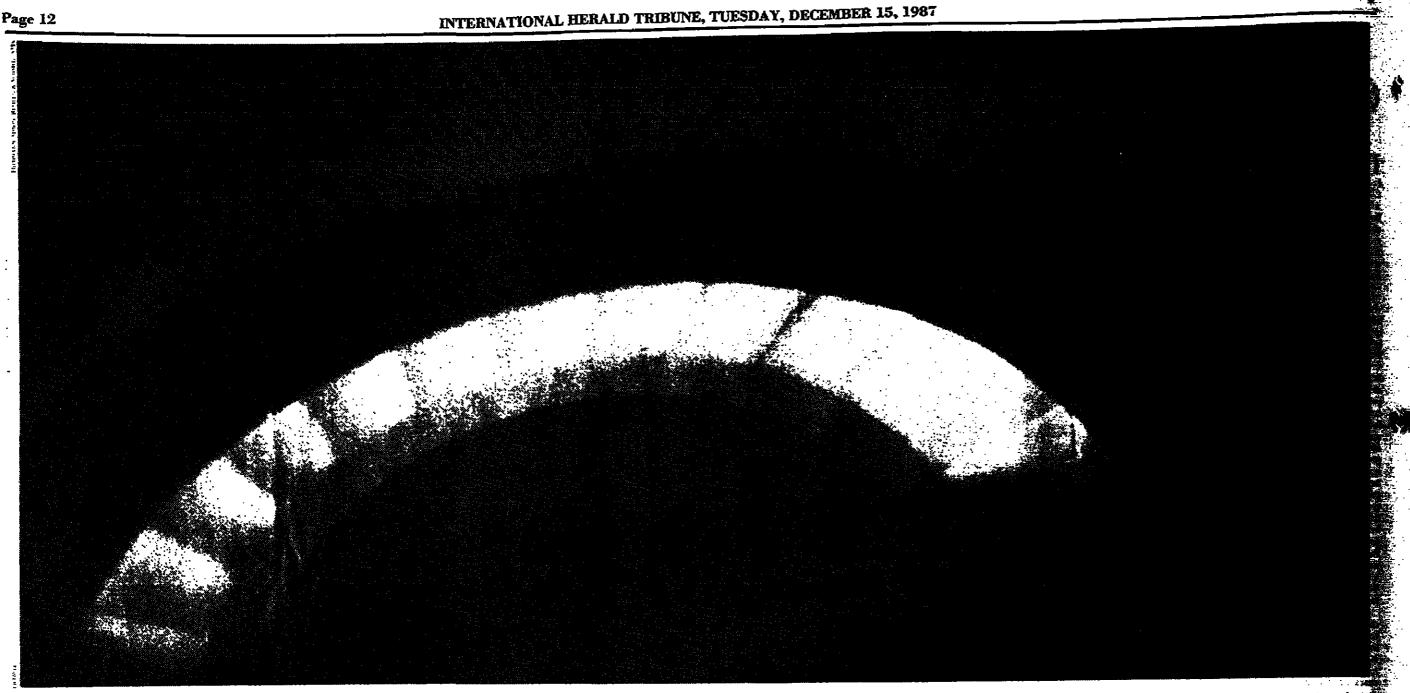
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Restored Temple

Opens in Athens



PARIS—Things are brewing on the Place Vendome. Since the financial collapse last June of the Channet jewelry firm (founded in 1780), the company has been bought by a Bahrain-based company, Investcorp, the Arabian Investment Banking Corp., an interna-tional investment bank whose total assets in 1986 were \$418.5 million. Investoorp paid between \$13 mil-

HEBE DORSEY

lion and \$14.7 million for Chanmet, an august house that moved from Fanbourg Saint Honoré to Place Vendôme in 1802

On Nov. 11, Investcorp hired Jean Bergeron away from the Co-mité Colbert and appointed him president of Chaumet and its parent company, Breguet. For the last five years, Bergeron was the Co-mité Colbert director and its most active member when it came to promoting French luxury. The Comité Colbert groups 70 French luxury businesses, including jewelers, perfume and fashion houses, and the Ritz and Maxim's. Bergeron turned the Colbert from a classy but dormant group into an active organization that has held successful shows in Tokyo and Munich and is planning to expand in the United States with an exhibition at Washington's Smithsonian Institu-

Bergeron's new job will be a tough one. Chaumet, which had as its clients the French and international aristocracy since Napoleon, is definitely going through a tar-mished period. But this does not seem to frighten either the investors



Dionysos: One of Chaumet's "Nouveaux Regards;" the terra cotta head is Greek, fourth to second century B.C., the garland and neck ornament are in modern gold and diamonds.

while developing other new ones. We're not ready yet, but give us time. Six months, maybe a year." Fighting words, but they raise a bigger question than simply that of doing business.

been expelled from the Comite Colbert, Instead, he had the best-decorated store on the square, covered in festive Christmas ivy and red ribbons. He also entertained about 2,400 guests "including old clients who were very happy to see us there," he said. Bergeron also organized a handsome display, called "Nouveaux Regards," of objects mixing precious materials with century-old antiques in the store's salon.

Bergeron was not keen to talk about Pierre and Jacques Chaumet, released Friday from preventive detention after reportedly being indicted in connection with Chaumet's collapse. He was looking ahead, and his attitude was upbeat. "My first job will be to give work to the workrooms, whose 25 employees have been a bit depressed lately. We must be able to meet the demand, which is most acute during the Christmas season."

A media-oriented man, Bergeron has been giving extensive interviews to one and all "to take advantage of the surprise effect brought in by my appointment. We have to re-establish Chaumet's image, then enlarge the line of products so that they will be more accessible to a

"I'm taking over a new, clean, debt-free business," he added. "It's a formidable challenge but I hope to bring Chaumet back to its fordards of excellence be lost or down-multinational, indeed the largest luxury business in the world so far mer splendor and into the Comité graded.

Hallack addded that Investcorp's restoring the good name of a prestipolicy is to buy companies, give gious house. The takeover of Chauthern all the support they need but met is but one in a whole line of market new products in Southeast not interfere in the way they are small and medium-size French Asia. But any such products, said samily businesses merging with in- Hermes President Jean-Louis Du- mickery. So, big money need not Elias N. Hallack, Investcorp's executive director, said: "If we didn't believe in Chainnet, we on Dec. 8, when the Place Vender of the place in Chainnet, we have the place Vender of the wouldn't have bought it. We're dôme retailers had a big cocktail exploitation of a famous name, the confident about the future. We party, Bergeron did not hide, dehave to keep the traditional lines spite the fact that Chaumet had just ame rests may suffer, and stan-



Recently Hermes announced the creation of a new company in 50-50 partnership with the Japanese cos-metics firm Shiseido, to distribute Hermes perfume in Japan and to of

luxury business in the world, so far without any apparent loss of quali-

And Tiffany's, also partly owned by Investcorp, has regained some its old lustre, lost during the period of Avon ownership, when it strayed too far into kitsch gim-

New Rihm, Yun Works Highlight Berlin Fête

By James Helme Sutcliffe al city of the year," should make Doris Soffel (who had been his cassandra in "Troades"). Manfred The other of the two operas given Trojahn's celebration of silence BERLIN—The twin villages of Berlin and Koelin had long existed on opposite islands in the existed on opposite islands in the given the day after the 77th birth-Spree River of Brandenburg's wa-day of its German-born Israeli tery world when their existence was first fixed in a document dating from 1237. But 750 years is still worth celebrating and so — start-ing in April with the world pre-miere of a "Berlin" musical derived from E.T.A. Hoffmann's Schlemihl figure - no less than 18 works commissioned for the occasion have had their first performances, supplemented by visits of opera companies from Kiev, Milan, Vienna, Munich, Hannover and Kassel, drama companies from France, Austria, Israel and Hungary and

and London. One of the outstanding events was the world premiere of Wolfgang Rihm's opera "Oedipus." Commissioned by the West Berlin's Deutsche Oper, "Oedipus" was unveiled in the glare of a live nationwide TV and radio broadcast. which did the powerful but intimite work no good.

Rihm pieced his own non-sequitur libretto together with fragments from Nietzsche, Heiner Müller and Sophocles' drama as translated by Hoelderlin, relying on the harsh acerbic sounds of his stringless orchestra - used "like a weapon or a scalpel" — alternating with quiet. floating vocalism, to convey the archetypal power of the myth. After an hour and a half of such battering on opening night Oct. 4, one listen-er shouted "unbearable" into the stunned silence that followed Oedipus's self-blinding and banishment. Then the Deutsche Oper left for Yokahama and Tokyo to per-form three (triumphantly received) "Ring" cycles.

It was not certain that "Oedi-pus" had been heard to best advantage at the premiere, which had to accommodate the television cameras, and the performance on Dec. 6 reinforced that feeling, Marvelous details emerged in Götz Friedrich's staging, set in Andreas Reinhardt's modern, pyramid-like designs, revealing Rihm's "Oedipus" one of the most brilliant productions in West Berlin's reper-

Andreas Schmidt in the title role and Emily Golden as his wifemother Jocasta created unforgetta-

The other of the two operas giv-

composer, Josef Tal, can conveniently be forgotten. Though Kas-sel's production — a birthday present to Berlin from the Hessian state ministry of culture - was first-rate - under its new Hungarian chief conductor, Adam Fisch - Tal could do nothing to turn the embarassingly naive libretto by the late Hans Keller into viable musical theater. Another of the five commis-

sioned stage works was "Light-Bang," an "apocalyptic ballet" pro-duced by the Deutsche Oper on dance companies from New York Nov. 15 in non-designs by Achim Freyer, and with minimal music and choreography by Erhard Grosskopf and Lucinda Childs respectively.

The anniversary celebrations officially closed with the opening of

the new 1,136-seat chamber music concert hall, a smaller version of the architecturally celebrated Phil-harmonie, on Oct. 28. Herbert von Karajan conducted the strings of the Berlin Philharmonic in Vivaldi's "The Seasons," with Anne-Sophie Mutter as soloist. Televised nationwide, the event was not with- strings and trombones, woodwind out irony, for the building had overshot its budget by almost 100 percent and had to be closed for finishing touches until next March.

Aithough one choral work disappeared without a trace and another had to be postponed until 1988, several of the new orchestral compositions, with or without soloists. proved to be works of distinction: Aribert Reimann's "Apocalyptic Fragment" for the mezzo soprano

with a large orchestra and huge graphes" (the Cleveland Orchestra will premiere his Orchestral Variations this season), and the South Korean composer Isang Yun's Fifth Symphony, for the baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and the Berlin Philarmonic.

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Yun, now a German citizen and professor of composition at the Berlin Musikhochschule, was abducted by his own country's secret police from Berlin in the mid-'60s, imprisoned for two years and only released after a worldwide protest. Each of his five symphonies, a series he began composing in 1982, deals with a different problem of contemporary life as seen through the composer's eyes and his Taoist philosophy. Dedicated to the mem-ory of the German-Jewish poetess Nelly Sachs, the Fifth Symphony uses material from 11 of her poems to create five movements.

Yun's dense textures, constantly undulating through apparently motone centers rather than keys, shimmer with exotic instrumental effects that immediately identify the music as his. Trills, glissandi in shakes, form the substance rather than decorative elements in his incandescent music. Fischer-Dieskan intoned the syllabic poetic settings with his customary authority. The 55-minute work, an important addition to the repertoire, was sensitively premiered by the conductor Hans Zender.

James Helme Suicliffe is a Berlinbased critic and musician

Pick of Jazz and Pop Records for Christmas

a . . Oh yeah!"

By Mike Zwerin tional Herald Tribune HERE is one critic's holiday shopping list for jazz and pop

IRAKERE, "Misa Negra" (Messidor): The surprise of the year. An independent West German label records a Cuban band in Ludwigsburg. Shades of Dizzy Gillespic, Eddie Palmieri, Gato Barbieri, Cecil Taylor, Machito and (the Cuban composer) Leo Brauer. The title suite by Chucho Valdez is about the Yoruba religion in Cuba today and features the Stuttgarter Symphoniker strings. Check out Chuing piano, in his own place between Ellington and Oscar Peterson, on Dave Brubeck's "El Duke." And if you think this is good, wait

until you hear Gonzalo Rubalcaba's neo-bop Afro-Cuban band. MARIANNE FAITHFULL, "Strange Weather" (Island): The composer of "Sister Morphine" is alive and, if not exactly well, living from day to day in Boston. Swing-

Restored Temple Opens in Athens

ATHENS — A 2,400-year-old temple on the Acropolis was reopened Sunday.

The \$2.3 million restoration of the Erechtheum, about 50 meters from the Parthenon, won praise from Culture Minister Melina Mer-"Freed of its scaffolding, it

shines with beauty. After so many years, Greeks and foreigners can now approach it," the minister Most of the scaffolding came

were still at work.

Most of the temples on the all, the blues. Acropolis, including the Parthenon, are undergoing restoration after being damaged by time, looting, pollution and careless restoration.

cheered-up by her high-quality us all to remember what we came tough yet fragile voice is reminis-cent of Lotte Lenya, Edith Pial and light and positive thinking: "I'm sometimes Billie Holiday. It's a fine not the wreck of the Hesperus, I good morning heartache.

WYNTON MARSALIS, "Standard Time" (CBS): The late classical pianist Artur Schnabel advocat-ed feeling over technique. "Safety last" was his motto, and he told his students that accuracy was a negative virtue "like noi si spoons." Helped by an elastic, adventurous young rhythm section, the jazz trumpet prodigy Marsalis takes standard repertoire ("Caravan") into astonishing places. He has begun to tame his prodigious once accuracy-first technique and you better look out before he steals all the silver.

CHRIS REA, "Dancing With Strangers (Magnet): Mellow, foggy Celtic rock, serious without taking itself too seriously. This poetic British songwriter/singer is always on the edge of irony, if not cynicism. He is "choked on the sword of no return," buys a hat to protect himself from the fallout of "all them leaders, desperation in their eyes" and warns us we may "all go insane" because "it takes too long to explain the joys of Christmas."

EDDY LOUISS, "Sang Mele" (Nocturne): One of the first French jazzmen to be in demand by Americans (Stan Getz, Quincy Jones, Kenny Clarke), the organist Louiss, now on his own road, has become a superb synthesist, a rare recognizable personality on elec-tronic keyboards. The title, which down in the spring, but the temple, dedicated to the goddess Athena, remained roped off while restorers of his Martinique background, quimeans "mixed blood," is an accurate verbalization of this melange et "New Age" textures and, above

ing London's prima survivor, the Clapton, Etton John and Ringo most interesting and durable interpolation. Etton John and Ringo most interesting and durable interpolation pretations from a number of alphabets, bass, and will no burns we may never have heard autobiographical collection of sad songs such as "Boulevard of Broken Dreams," "Yesterdays" and "As Tears Go By." Faithfull's middle-of-the-road everywhere but collect it. because we were either too young years from now.

LINDA RONSTADT, "Canciones de mi Padre" (Asylum): Heartielt versions of huspangos, feel more like the Wall of Chinrancheros, corridos and other traditional Mexican songs that Ron-"JAZZ A TOUS LES ETAGES, stadt learned from her father, sung VOL. 3" (French CBS): A three- in Spanish with folky traditional record box —free translation "Jazz" acoustic accompaniment. for All Sizes" — collecting tracks

from Louis Armstrong to Herbie Hancock by way of Cab Calloway, George Benson and more. The pro-ducer Henri Renaud serves as a recorded on Jan. 5, 1958, with Jack-and comes out the other side of worthy disc jockey by selecting the ie McLean, alto; Art Farmer, trum-imitation into innovation.

doubt still be popping fingers 30

TERENCE TRENT D'ARBY,

"Introducing The Hardline According to . . ." (CBS): While Pat Cash, Henri Leconte and others were playing tournament tennis in South Africa, D'Arby canceled a concert in Vienna to protest Kurt Waldheim's presidency even ble stage figures, supported by Wilthough he assumed he'd be sued for liam Pell, William Dooley, Lenus it. Musically, he also goes further Carlson and William Murray as than expected. This 25-year-old Creon, Tiresias, the Messenger and Afro-American expatriate in Lon- the Shepherd Christof Perick con-SONNY CLARK, "Cool Strut- don shakes up such influences as ducted, aided by some stunning

Frank Lloyd Wright Items Auctioned

New York Times Service

N EW YORK — Governor James R. Thompson of Illinois got a bargain of sorts this weekend by spending \$330,000—less than half of what he'd planned - to buy Frank Lloyd Wright furniture and architectural drawings at Christie's auction house in Manhattan. He acquired the items for a state-owned restoration, the Dana-Thomas house in Springfield, Illinois. He had come to the auction with pledges of

more than \$600,000 in private funds. He sat next to the man everyone thought would be his major opponent Thomas S. Monaghan, chairman of Domino's Pizza Inc. of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and owner of the Detroit Tigers baseball team. Monaghan is a top collector of Wright furniture who has paid record prices for

many pieces, most of which are installed at his Center for the Study of Frank Lloyd Wright By the end of the session, the governor had bought five lots - a music stand, a leaded glass and bronze table lamp, and three architectural drawings, and Monaghan had acquired 23 of Wright's designs for

The singer-actress Barbra Streisand purchased two of the most expensive works in the auction by Wright - both were made for Illinois houses Hancock by way of Cab Calloway, Gerry Mulligan, piano legend, Clark is the closest Count Basie, Sarah Vaughan, rival Bud Powell ever had in the Cooke, Rod Stewart, Prince and Count Basie, Sarah Vaughan, rival Bud Powell ever had in the Cooke, Rod Stewart, Prince and Cooke, Rod S — through the New York dealer Michael Carey. She paid \$176,000 for an

pus" a modern masterpiece? Performances scheduled for March expected was an angular boxy pet house that Wright or a member of his The one item for which Monaghan paid more (\$10,450) than Christie's 1988, with Berlin declared "cultur- staff made in 1954.

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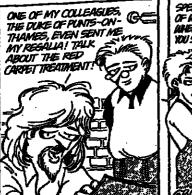


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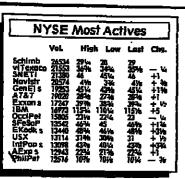








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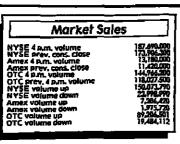


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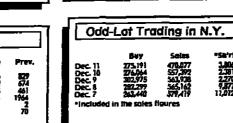
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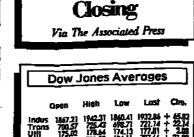
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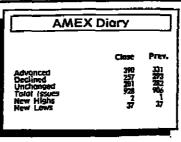
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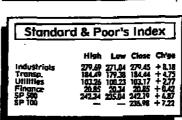


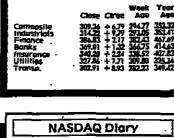
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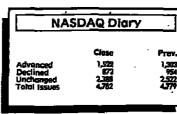
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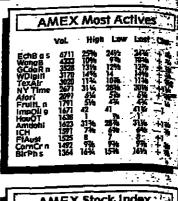






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Dow Soars 65 in Active Trading

shrugged off the weakening dollar and set their the currency's problems.

91.51 points.

Advances led declines by nearly a 3-1 ratio. Volume was 187.7 million shares, up from 151.6 million Friday.

3.43 to 135.26, with the price of an average share

The market started strongly, gaining almost 17 points in the first half hour, and gathered

momentum all day.

Trude Latimer of Josephthal & Co. said the advance was partly, but not entirely, attributable to computer-driven program trading.

that need to put cash to work" before the end of \$3 billion settlement of the oil giant's \$10.3 the year, she said. Analysts said the market appeared to want to to 74%.

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United Press International block trading with Mabon, Nugent & Co. He NEW YORK — Prices on the New York added that the weakened dollar eventually Stock Exchange posted their best gain Monday could sap the momentum, but that many tradin more than six weeks as enthusiastic investors ers were taking a wait-and-see attitude toward

Sights on a year-end rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 100.30 points last week, jumped 65.82 on Monday to close at 1.932.86. It was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the blue-chip index's best gain since Oct. 29, when it added 1.51 was the b

oil ministers meeting in Vienna, which sent oil prices plummeting Monday on world markets, also provided some support for stock prices. "Basically this is a market that's shown sur-

The New York Stock Exchange index rose prising resilience in the past week in the face of prising resinence in the past week in the face of some bad shocks — especially the trade figure and the dollar," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co., referring to the record monthly U.S. trade deficit of \$17.6 billion reported Thursday, "It's almost as though it's looking for an excuse to go higher.

Schlumberger was the most active NYSElisted issue, closing unchanged at 29. Southern "It's a combination of some speculation. New England Telecom followed, up 1 to 46, some bargain-hunting, some futures-related activity and some activity related to institutions holders and creditors discussed a proposal for a billion dispute with Pennzoil. Pennzoil fell 4%

move higher regardless of the dollar's continued decline against other currencies.

Market sentiment appeared to be affected by a strengthening conviction that prices are headed for a year-end rally, traders said.

"This market wants to go higher for the rest of the year," said Ernie Rudnet, manager of 115%.

International Paper jumped 3% to 43% after the said it will boost container board prices. Other paper issues followed, Stone Container adding 3% to 35%. Great Northern Nekoosa rising 2% to 44% and Scott Paper up 4 to 68%.

AT&T added 1 to 28 %. IBM gained 5 to 115%.



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OR A 'PETIT BROU' FROM OUR BOUTIOUE COLLECTION



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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Presidential Election Gives Seoul Investors the Jitters

By CRAHAM EARNSHAW

EOUL - The presidential election Wednesday in South Korea has made the Seoul stock market so nervous that prices probably will fall no matter which candidate wins, several share analysts said Monday. The race between the three leading contenders, Roh Tae Woo of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition leaders Kim Young Sam and

Kim Dae Jung, is seen as extremely close.

Investors would view even a victory by Mr. Roh with trepidation because of the unrest that likely would follow and fears that the government will have no further reason to prop up prices, they said.

The Seoul stock market has risen strongly most of this year.

One analyst said

the market could fall

between 10 and 50

percent, depending

on who wins.

The index began 1987 at 264 points, hit a peak of 517 on Oct. 26, and closed Monday at 465.36, having fallen 9.24 points for the day on a turn-over of 128.4 billion won (\$162 million).

A SIEX Stock Index

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The presidential race seems to be very much up in the air, which is creating con-cern and uncertainty," said

George Long, an analyst with W.I. Carr. "Most people expect some kind of turmoil or even violence after the election. "Most brokers say that if Kim Dae Jung wins, the stock market will collapse because people seem to think there will eventually be a military takeover," he said. Henry Morris, general manager of Kleinwort Benson's operations in Korea, said that if if Kim Dae Jung wins, "The market will have a heart attack."

Other brokers said that investors had taken a fairly neutral stance on the race between Mr. Roh and Kim Young Sam, but saw downward pressure no matter who won.

"If Roh Tae Woo wins, investors fear possible unrest as charges of election fraud are made," said Bill Stoops, an analyst with Vickers da Costa. "If Kim Young Sam wins, there is concern that the outgoing regime may harass and undermine him during the transition period."

Another analyst said that he believed the market could fall by about 10 percent if either Mr. Roh or Kim Young Sam won, but that if Kim Dae Jung won, the fall might be 50 percent.

HE analysts said that the market, which is virtually closed to foreign investors, except for government-approved funds that are estimated to account for only about 2 percent of the volume, had virtually ignored the global plunge in share prices over the past two months.

"It was like living in Alice in Wonderland," said one. "Talking to people overseas we heard nothing but gloom, but here people remained very bullish."

But, the analysts said, concern about the economic outlook in the United States and other export markets for Korean companies now is encouraging individual investors to sell. They are estimated to account for more than half the market's business.

"The market has been very strongly supported by the government, but individual investors have sold into every rally," said Charles Willis, director of Jardine Fleming's operations in Seoul. Other analysts said that the government had pressured securities firms and insurance companies to buy heavily to keep prices

up, particularly ahead of the election. Recent trading has been heavy, with turnover hitting a record 170 billion won Thursday. "Individual investors have been the main force for most of this year, but now it's a two-way market," said a foreign analyst. "The individuals are selling and the institutions are buying."
"Investment in the Seoul stock market is about a 60-40 split

between individual investors and institutions, although the proson's Mr. Morris. "In the last year it has offered a return they could not ignore.

Memorex To Buy Telex

Edelman Drops Bid, Gets Cash

The Associated Press

TULSA, Oklahoma - Telex Corp. said Monday that it had agreed to be acquired by Memorex International NV in a tender offer valued at about \$911.4 million, and that the New York financier, Asher B. Edelman, had dropped his bid for Telex in exchange for a pay-ment of \$9.47 million.

Telex, a producer of computers, electronics communications equip-ment and audio devices that is based in Tulsa, and Memorex, a Dutch maker of computer components that is headquartered in London, said they had a definitive agreement for a unit of Memorex to acquire 90 percent of Telex's 14.7 million outstanding common shares for \$56 each in cash and a a new issue of preferred stock with an indicated value of \$6.

Telex stock was trading at \$56.125 at midday, up \$3.375 from Friday's close on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Edelman's investment group, TLX Acquisition Corp., on Oct. 8 made a hostile offer of \$55 a share for all Telex's outstanding stock, but revised that bid Nov. 25. to \$65 a share for 10.5 million shares.

TLX controls 1.1 million shares of Telex, or about 7.8 percent. Under the agreement with Mr. Edelman, the companies agreed to halt all outstanding litigation while he agreed not to mount another takeover bid for Telex for 10 years if the merger was consumated. TLX said the \$9.47 million would cover expenses related to its offer.

Canadian Patriot Pipes Trade Dirge

Sees U.S. Threat To Jobs, Identity

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service
OTTAWA — At hearings last month on Canada's free trade agreement with the United States, a member of Parliament from the ruling Conservative Party here offered a sarcastic greeting to Mel Hurtig, the busi-nessman whose name has become synonymous with opposition to the pact.

"So you're the man who's put terror into the hearts of thousands of Canadians," he said. Indeed, Mr. Hurtig, founder

and president of a publishing house in Edmonton, Alberta, has been campaigning to generate public opposition to the pact since Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced he would seek negotiations with Washington nearly three years ago. By Oct. 4, when the Reagan

administration approved the pact in outline, Mr. Hurtig had become the Pied Piper of a broadly-based campaign to de-feat it. The 55-year-old publish-er, a dapper man with an immaculately groomed shock of silver hair, is an accomplished speaker. He is equally at home at a fishermen's gathering in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a college seminar in Win-nipeg, Manitoba, or a union rally in Vancouver, British Columbia.

In hundreds of speeches across the country, he has hammered home his principal themes: Far from creating a wave of prosperity, he says, the trade accord will deprive tens of thousands of Ca-nadians of their jobs as U.S. companies flood Canada with lower-cost products. Worse, he warns, Canadian companies will shift plants south of the border to escape the higher Canadian taxes and production costs. But arguments like these, but-



Mel Hurtig, a self-made publisher, fears the pact will make Canada a vassal.

tressed with economic statistics take second place to Mr. Hurtig's more ominous warning: that the agreement, which affects \$150 billion in annual trade between the two countries, will undermine Canada's distinctiveness as a nation.

The pact, which is to be signed by President Ronald Reagan on Jan. 2, would eliminate or sharply lower tariffs and most nontariff barriers — including those limiting U.S. ownership of Canadian companies - for 10 years,

beginning in 1989. In such a continental economy, Mr. Hurtig argues, Canada will be a vassal of decisions made in Washington. In time, he says, this will erode the very basis of

ucts more competitive overseas.

and has shown little change since

Feonomists have said that if the

The Commerce Department said

that the 0.8 percent rise in inventories took them to a seasonally adjusted \$687.9 billion in October.

Inventories had risen 0.6 percent in

adjusted \$462.2 billion, following a

The jump in inventories came as sales fell 0.1 percent to a seasonally

collapse of stock prices in October does slow economic growth, it will be felt first in the consumer sector.

ments since the country was founded in 1867.

What he would like to see instead of the pact, is for Canada to pursue more liberal trade through talks with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In so doing, he says, the nation could reduce its dependence on the United States by expanding markets in Europe and Asia.

"There will not be a Canada a generation from now if this agreement is signed," Mr. Hurtig told the parliamentary panel. "In any other country, if the govern-ment turned its back on its own history to such a profound degree, there would be a revolution. say, let us not have a revolution. but let there at least be an elec-

There will be an election. The Conservative government that swept to power in a 1984 land-slide must go to the polls before September 1989, nine months after the pact is scheduled to go into effect. Opinion polls show the Conservatives trailing badly behind the two opposition par-ties, both of which have pledged to abrogate the accord.

Mr. Hurtig's prominent role in the debate derives in part from the perception that he is an independent. He says he has no political ambitions. He is tied to no regional interest. His home province, Alberta, supports the pact.

The only political party he ever joined, the Liberal Party, opposes the accord. Mr. Hurtig is one of the few Canadian business executives

who oppose the pact. He is the son of an immigrant Jewish tailor from Romania who regularly rode the railway westward from Edmonton to make Sunday suits for coalfield work-

ers in the foothills of the Canadi-

an Rockies. His mother came to

were not overly concerned in the

See CANADA, Page 17

Dollar Weakens, But U.S. Denial **Brakes Its Fall**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly lower in New York on Monday, although a White House denial that it favored a further decline pulled the currency back from new postwar lows touched in Europe.

Gold, a traditional investment

haven, traded above \$500 an ounce for the first time in nearly five years, but retreated to close lower on the day. Dealers said that currency trad-

ing in New York was dull, with the market looking overseas for some sort of direction.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.6310 Deutsche marks, down marginally from 1.6315 on Friday; at 127.95 Japanese yen, down from 128.35; at 5.5275 French francs. down from 5.5345; and at 1.3275 Swiss francs, down from 1.3295.

The dollar-was also lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8375, against \$1.8380 on Friday. Earlier in London, the dollar slid at historic lows of 1.6220 DM and 127.50 yen. But it recovered somewhat to close little changed in Lon-don at 1.6295 DM, still down from

1.6315 on Friday, and at 127.85 yen, down from 128.40.

The dollar's partial recovery in Europe came after the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitz-Gold last traded at \$500 an ounce on Feb. 21, 1983. did not favor a further fall and was working with the main U.S. trading

partners to stabilize exchange rates.
"As the president said, we are not seeking a decline in the dollar," he said at a news briefing.

of strengthening our policy in a coordinated fashion in order to provide a basis for stable exchange

Paul A. Volcker, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said on Sunday that the dollar's fall was "potentially inflationary.' Henry Kaufman, the chief econ-

omist at the investment banking firm Salomon Brothers, said Monday in Tokyo that rising inflation would put significant upward pres-sure on interest rates.

"Therefore, a policy in 1988 pursuing a lower dollar value becomes quite dangerous," he said. Because the administration has

done little to temper dollar selling, except for some limited dollar purchases by the Federal Reserve, dealers have speculated that the currency's decline had its official

A cheaper dollar helps to reduce the trade deficit by raising the costs of imports and by making U.S. 0.75 plennig and one yen to trade products more competitive on world markets.

As the dollar touched the day's lows, spot gold climbed as high as \$502.30 in New York, but retreated to close \$1.60 lower on the day at \$495.50. Gold futures also broke

The dollar also closed in London at 1.3275 Swiss francs, down from 1.3330 on Friday, and at 5.5263 French francs, down from 5.5366. Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6236 DM,

"It's our policy. We've stated it down from 1.6315 on Friday, and several times," he said. "We and in Paris at 5.5090 French francs, our major allies are in the process down from 5.5428. (UPI, AFP)

After Collapse of U.S. 'Stock Machine,' Changes Loom for Cogs That Failed

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

NEW YORK -Just as the stock market

One of the most frightening aspects of the turmoil was not just the ruinous decline securities firms, banks and other financial in stock prices, which fell 22.6 percent on institutions. machine at the heart of the capitalist systration, Congress, stock exchanges and secu-market: Should there be a wholesale re-because the important economic interests at

crash of 1929 helped shock the United States into a fundamental reform of its financial structure, the market plunge of October has set the stage for the most sweeping re-evaluation of America's system for trading stocks in half a century.

One of the most frightening aspects of the mo

uals and institutions - was in risk of only a series of ad hoc steps brought the er collapse?

market back from the brink.

Monday, Oct. 19. It was the realization

That prospect shook public confidence. decades may have come to an end. But two after the 1929 crash. Any changes in the that the market mechanism itself—the What has helped spur the Reagan adminisky questions face those examining the current system could be even slower to come

shown a rebound this year as the They said that the rise in industrial

falling dollar has made U.S. prod- production showed that businesses

tem that provides companies with money rities firms to consider building new safe-to grow and attracts the savings of individ-guards into the system is an awareness that In either case, can changes preclude anoth-there have been pointed comments by mem-

The changes being considered suggest if not years. It took more than three years way, and I'd be incredibly surprised if it that the deregulatory trend of the past two for major new financial legislation to emerge happened anytime soon," said John J. Phe-

bers of the stock exchanges and the futures On the first question, experts agree that exchanges, where stock index contracts are

"It probably won't happen in the same lan Jr., chairman of the New York Stock See STERN, Page 19

Currency Rates

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Dec. 14

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Interest Rates

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Asian Dollar Deposits
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U.S. Industrial Output Rose 0.4% in November

WASHINGTON - Output at stock prices in October. U.S. factories, mines and utilities climbed a healthy 0.4 percent in November, the government report-

At the same time, it reported that business inventories climbed a sharp 0.8 percent in October, while total business sales showed a slight

fall of 0.1 percent.

The combination of rising inventories and falling sales was likely to originally reported 0.6 percent. be viewed with concern by econo-

en further following the collapse of The Federal Reserve Board said

the increase in industrial output followed an even stronger 0.9 per-cent jump in October, which had been the biggest increase since July. Industrial production had fallen 0.3 percent in September.

The November increase was roughly in line with expectations, although the government did revise the October rise upward from an

Industrial production in Novemmists, especially in light of the fears ber was 5.4 percent higher than a that consumer spending may weak-year earlier. U.S. industry has

U.K. Retail Sales Up 1.05%

LONDON - The volume of British retail sales rose a healthy 1.05 percent in November, according to provisional figures released Monday by the Department of Trade and Industry. They had risen 0.9

At the same time, the department reported that wholesale prices for manufactured goods rose in November by a provisional 0.3 percent. for a yearly gain of 3.9 percent. That compared with a 0.5 percent rise in October, which also yielded a 3.9 percent yearly advance. The department said that in September through November, retail

sales were 1.5 percent higher, seasonally adjusted, than in the previous three months, and nearly 6 percent higher than a year earlier.

The growth in retail sales, which is being watched as an indication of whether spending slowed after October's stock market dive, was higher than most analysts' expectations. Analysts attributed the boom

to rising incomes, tax cuts and cheaper borrowing.

A survey published Monday by the Confederation of British Industry, a management group, showed manufacturers' orders at a 10-year high in November.

outes when it's convenient for you.

Discover the advantages of a discount commission firm and get our state when you open your trading account by February 29, 1988. Send y to Hans Schulz, Herdweg 58, D-7000 Sturgart I, West Germany or call [49]-711-228506; TELEX: 7-21-419 LIND D.

LIND-WALDOCK

MANAGED CURRENCIES **PROGRAM** PERFORMANCE RESULT FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF JANUARY 1st 1987 HAS BECOME \$ 38,112 DECEMBER 1st, 1987

NEXT RESULT IN JANUARY 15th ISSUE. THERE IS NO MANAGEMENT FEE. PAST PS:FORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF RUTURE PERFORMANCE

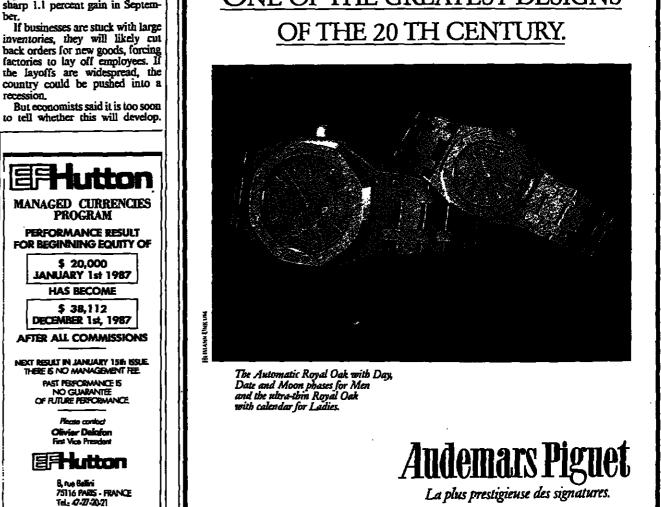
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評Hutton 8, rue Bellini 75116 PARIS - FRANCE Tel.: 47-27-20-21 Teles: 640013

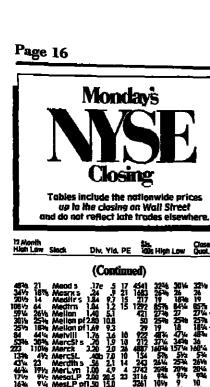
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leaders fly ALG than any other vair service in Europe. custom Output of consumer goods was month immediately following the des Head Office: Tel 21738 09 51 Th. 328 408

up a small 0.1 percent in November stock collapse. The slight drop in overall business sales was led by a 0.9 percent GENEVA Tol. 022 | 98 45 10 plunge in sales at retail stores. The government reported Friday that Tix 289 166 retail sales recovered somewhat in November, rising by 0.2 percent, THE ROYAL OAK ONE OF THE GREATEST DESIGNS



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Paris Commodities

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S&P 100 Index Options

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Sep 1.1
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London Metals

Jen Mer Mey Jul Sep Nov Jen Vol

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Dec. 14

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NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
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IEATING OIL (NYME) 2,000 gai- cents per gal

72.90 73.00 72.70

+45 +46 +45 +17 -.15

4195 4280 39.00 42.47 42.90 41.95 39.25 43.10 41.95 39.10 42.60 42.45 41.50 39.20

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2-15 1-15 3-14 2-16 1-22 12-29 1-29 12-29 12-31 12-21 3-1 2-12 1-19 1-8 1-22 1-11 3-1 2-21 1-8 12-23 **US.Treasuries** Icahn Authorized Discount
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DM Futures

Options

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Cults: Fri. vol.; 4,201; open int. 57,794
Source: CME.

Citicorp Confirms U.K. Loss

Reuters

LONDON — Citicorp confirmed Monday that its British offices incurred losses in the stock market collapse, but refused to specify the amount. Press reports have suggested that the London office lost an estimated \$40 million through stock transactions that violated company rules and may have violated foreign and U.S. securities laws.

To Buy More USX

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — The investor Carl C. Icahn has received permission from the Federal Trade Commission to increase his stake in USX Corp. to 25 percent or more of the company's common stock, a USX spokesman said Monday.

The FTC notified the oil and steel producer on Nov. 25 that it had granted clearance of Mr. Icahn's request to reopen his original filing, in which he sought approval to buy up to 15 percent, the USX spokesman, William E. Kesiar, said. The FTC has now given him approval to buy "15 to 25 percent or more" of USX's common stock, Mr. Keslar said.

Mr. Keslar said that as far as he knows, Mr. Icahn still controls 11.4 percent of the company's outstanding stock. In January, Mr. Icahn withdrew a proposal to buy the company for \$31 a share.

Spot Commodities

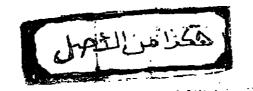
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As long as a gold has been th It has been against inflation. More secur tainly more sect And now th

The new B tains one ounce

It is guaran Royal Mint, the World.

OUDCE 696.00 699.00 684.00 668.00 709.00 712.00 702.00 764.00



Steel Loss Depresses Thyssen Profit

DUSSELDORF — Thyssen
16 percent, to 8.9 billion DM from
10.6 billion.

Revenue from steel operations fell sharply, but gave no ligures. Thyssen Stahl is expected to issue its results later this week. AG, the West German industrial group, reported Monday that world group net profit fell 18 percent to 302 million Deutsche marks the previous year, despite antici-(\$185.1 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, from 370.1 million DM a Thyssen said a year ago the

Thyssen said a year ago that it expected its steel subsidiary, Thyssen Stahl AG, to post a loss for 1986-87 after a group net profit of 126 million DM in 1985-86. It said that world group revenue on sales to entities outside the group fell 17 percent to 26.6 billion DM from 32 billion, mainly because of currency fluctuations, sen Stahl's results had deteriorated

Management Group Lowers Buyout Offer for GAF Corp.

Corp. said Monday that a management group led by its chairman, Samuel J. Heyman, had lowered its puyout offer since the stock market The chemical and building man-

ufacturing company said that under the new proposal, each GAF share would be exchanged for \$40 in cash and \$8.50 in securities. In its original bid Sept. 8, the

Heyman group had offered \$64 in cash and \$2.50 in securities.

But after the Oct. 19 stock market crash, the group said it was back up to 21 percent of its com-reviewing the bid in light of market mon shares.

WAYNE, New Jersey — GAF rates, which would make financing more expensive.

The original bid had valued the company at \$2.23 billion. Wall Street arbitragers said the revised proposal was difficult to value because the debt portion of the offer had not been fully disclosed.

GAF's stock, which was trading at more than \$60 a share before the market collapse in October, closed Monday at \$44.25, down 75 cents. The shares had traded as low as

\$35 after the market collapse, and GAF said on Oct. 21 it would buy

Lower steel prices caused steel revenue to drop. Thyssen said, and profit in some areas of the steel sector were not enough to cancel out losses from sheet iron and rod, wire and section steel.

Thyssen's three other main activities - specialty steel, trading and services, and engineering and pro-cessing — reported higher profits for the year despite lower revenue, Thyssen said Monday that Thys-Thyssen said. It provided no de-

Thyssen said its management board was confident about the coming business year despite glob-al economic problems. The company is still aiming to concentrate on promising areas such as services and manufacturing, it said.

Thyssen's fixed-asset investment stood at 1.2 billion DM, down from 1.5 billion DM a year earlier, Thyssen said its work force had shrunk in the past year in line with cutbacks in the steel industry, standing at 121,533 on Sept. 30.

down from 127,683 a year earlier. In November, Thyssen announced plans to cooperate on production with two other West German steelmakers, Fried. Krupp GmbH and Mannesmann AG, to cut costs in the face of what they called unfair foreign competition. Officials said all three would shed staff in the operation.

Nissan Expands U.K. Plant

LONDON — Nissan Motor Co. is investing a further £216 million (\$395 million) in its car plant in northeast Britain, Nissan's chairman, Takashi Ishihara, said Monday.

He said Nissan's investment would enable its British subsidiary, Nissan Motor Manufacturing (U.K.) Ltd., to make Micra, a small new model, at a rate of 100,000 a year beginning in 1992. Nissan's Bluebird cars are already in production at the plant.

Mr. Ishihara said the new investment would bring the total invested the later of the plant.

at the plant to more than £600 million, the largest single direct Japanese investment in Europe. The company expects to hire a further 1,000 workers, raising the total at the plant to 3,500, he said. About 60 percent of the Micras and 40 percent of the Bluebirds will be exported. This year the plant will produce 30,000 Bluebirds, with 50,000 planned for 1988. By 1992-93, overall production should be running at 200,000 to 300,000 cars, Mr. Ishihara said.

The British government has offered funncial assistance of up to £25 million, he said. He asserted that the project would provide a significant contribution to British's trade halance.

significant contribution to Britain's trade balance. Nissan is still discussing the Micra's specifications. "Obviously we want this new car to be as European as possible," Mr. Ishihara said.

JAL Sets Share Price at 13,400 Yen

TOKYO — The government's 34.5 percent holding in Japan Air Lines Co. will be sold at 13,400 yen (\$105) a share, brokers underwrit-

ing the issue said Monday. That price, about 3.5 percent below JAL's closing level Monday of 13,900 year on the Tokyo Stock Ex- cline in JAL's stock price. change, could bring in as much as 640 billion ven

Half the 48.1 million shares will be sold to the public Tuesday tutions were not so conce through Thursday. The other half is about short-term fluctuations.

already placed with financial institutions and companies affiliated with JAL.

Underwriting brokers said that institutions would ensure the success of the offering. But they said that individuals were likely to avoid it because of the recent de-

Toshihide Sakamoto, vice president of equity trading at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo, said that institutions were not so concerned

Continental AG, Japan Firms To Form Joint Tire Venture

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT -- Continental AG, the West German tire manufacturer, said Monday it had signed a letter of intent to establish a joint venture with Toyo Tire & Rubber Co. and Yokohama Rubber Co. to produce tires in Japan and the United States.

Industry analysts said that the moves fit in with Hannover-based Continental's plans to consolidate its competitive position after an aggressive expansion into overseas markets.

The three companies, along with General Tire Inc. of Detroit, will form a new company in the United States to produce tires for trucks and buses.

General Tire, which Continental acquired in July for \$650 million from GenCorp. Inc. of the United States, will hold the majority stake, a Continental spokesman said. The Japanese companies will have mi-nority stakes. No financial details were released.

nese companies, while they will manufacture passenger car tires in the sale of a government stake Japan for General Tire and Conti-

The arrangement is aimed at improving Continental's access to the Japanese market and allowing the

Japanese companies to increase sales to the U.S. auto industry.
Final details should be completed by May 1988, said Dieter von Herz, a Continental spokesman.

Toyo has been producing 250,000 to 300,000 tires annually in Japan for Continental since 1981 under a licensing agreement. Mr. von Herz said. Toyo has a similar arrangement with General Tire under a 1983 agreement.

Continental, which changed its name from Continental Gummi-Werke AG in July, had group sales of 3.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.14 billion) in the first nine months of 1987, up 1 percent from

BP Says Kuwait Raised Its Holding to 13.07%

LONDON - Kuwait has raised its stake in British Petroleum Co. to 13.07 percent from 11.52 percent, BP said Monday.

General Tire will produce pas-senger car tires for the two Japa-began buying BP shares last month after an issue of new BP stock and

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Computer Explosion

Count how many tools you have in your home, and that's how many computerhome, and that's how many computer-like devices you may eventually own. Just when analysts thought Commodore was going bankrupt, it came up with an Amiga that ad agencies and TV produc-ers are buying to stanipulate videotope. Write, phone or telest for complimentary reports or major resurrantians was exreports on major resurred pact in this market.



Jerda Palma de Malburta 43, Terremolites, Malaga, Spain. Telephone 34-52-389688 - Telex 79423.

CANADA: Citing Threat to Jobs, Patriot Publisher Fights U.S. Trade Pact

(Continued from first finance page) against the United States, if it with Canada's role in World War I As some of the country's top

After high school, Mr. Hurtig worked as a truck driver, then switched to a job as a clerk in a are in dispute. Recent government family-owned fur store. In 1955, at statistics say that Americans 24, he quit the job, borrowed owned 27 percent of the equity in \$3,500 from his father and in nonfinancial Canadian businesses dulged his love of reading by open-ing Edmonton's first independent

His book business grew with the nesses were American-owned by oil boom sweeping Alberta and exthe end of the 1960s, compared panded within a decade to three with 43 percent now. stores. Along the way, Mr. Hurtig took advantage of the books to

complete his education. In 1965, browsing through the ond, how badly we were screwing political section, he came across up in the way we were running the "Lament for a Nation," by a Cana-dian academic, George Grant. The interview before his parliamentary book reignited a sense of national- appearance, "And that's when I beism among many Canadians of the came interested in politics, not just postwar generation. It argued that reading about it but actually doing Canada for want of strong nation- something to help preserve the al direction, was becoming an out- Canada I love." post of the American empire.

Later, as Mr. Hurtig traveled first across Canada, then to Europe Publishers, the first major Englishand beyond - what he saw con- language publishing house in Canfirmed the thesis of the Grant ada outside Toronto. It focused on book: that Canada would have to Canadian books. Its volumes dealbe more-assertive, particularly ing with Alberta's natural history, man.

is the extent of U.S. ownership of Canadian businesses. The figures in 1960 and 23 percent in 1983. Mr. Hurtig's coalition against free trade says that 36 percent of those busi-

"The more I learned, the more I realized, first, how lucky we Canadians were to live here, and, sec-

In 1972, Mr. Hurtig sold the bookstores and founded Hurtig

But the venture that secured the company's future was the publication in 1985 of a three-volume Canadian Encyclopedia, the first such reference work devoted to Canadian subjects. Hurrig Publishers invested more than \$8 million in the project, an unheard of figure for a Canadian publisher, Mr. Hurtig risked everything he owned. The risk paid off: With total sales of 155,000 sets, the encyclope-

dia became Canada's greatest publishing success and made Mr. Hurtig a multimillionaire. The government honored him with the Order of Canada, the country's highest civilian honor.

Such success established him as a national figure, with an influence that few private citizens in Canada attain. Much of that influence has gone into a new nationalist organization, the Council of Canadians, founded in 1985. With 7,000 members and an an-

nual budget of \$230,000, the council has played a major role in organizing opposition to the trade pact. Mr. Hurtig is its honorary chair-

Canada at 16, fleeing pogroms in the Ukraine.

Wanted to preserve its nationhood. and with Canadian painting, economists have discovered, this among others, were best-sellers.

The bellwether commonly cited among others, were best-sellers. dable opponent.

The publisher made an impressive display of his homework before the parliamentary committee, where he presented a paper crammed with statistics, many of them the product of fresh research.

A few days earlier, the panel had been dismayed when government witnesses admitted that Mr. Mulroney's forecast of 350,000 new jobs from free trade had not been based on scientific research. It was an opening tailor-made for Mr. Hurtig, who used government statistics to back his argument.

"In the period 1978-1984, Canadian-controlled companies, for every billion dollars [5766 million] in profits, created 5,765 new jobs," the Hurtig paper stated. "During the same period, for every billion dollars in profits, U.S.-controlled companies created 17 jobs."

The flurry of statistics has confused ordinary Canadians. Almost 50 percent of those questioned in a recent survey were unable to decide whether the trade pact would be good for Canada.

INDOSUEZ-MULTIBONDS

Fonds Commun de Placement Luxembourgeois 39, allée Scheffer Luxembourg.

Distribution des revenus de l'exercice, clôture le 30 septembre 1985.

(coupon numéro 10)

La politique d'investissement menée au cours de la période du 1er octobre 1986 au 30 septembre 1987 permet la distribution de U.S. \$7.90 à chacune des parts "A" existant au 17 décembre 1987, date à laquelle le coupon

ues paris A existant au 11 decembre 1901, date à taqueue le coupon numéro 10 sera mis en paiement aux guichets des agents chargés du service financier cités dans le prospectus d'émission.
Les parts "B" ne donnent pas droit au dividende.
Les porteurs de parts "A" auront la faculté, jusqu'au 31 janvier 1988, d'utiliser le produit du coupon précité à la souscription de nouvelles parts, sans devoir acquitter les frais d'émission prévus dans le règlement respectif du forait. Dans ce cer la situationement es form une base de la mission prévus dans le règlement respectif sans ocvoir acquitter les traits à emission previs dans le reglement respectut du fonds. Dans ce cas, le réinvestissement se ferz sur base de la valeur d'inventaire de la part valable le jour de l'opération. Ces conditions seront également valables pour le montant en espèces qui sera versé en complé-ment du produit de l'encaissement du coupon, pour parfaire à l'unité supérieure le nombre de parts à souscrire.

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to approve the accounts of the corporation as at 31st March 1987;

to discharge the members of the board of directors and the auditors in office with respect of their duties up to 31st

to elect or reelect directors and anditors of the company;

 to decide upon the appropriation of the corporate results. Shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for this general meeting of shareholders and that resolutions will be passed by a simple

cholders are advised that the reports and accounts as well as prox forms are available upon request at the offices of Banque Internationale Loxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg and Banque Arabe Internationale d'Investissement, 12, Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.

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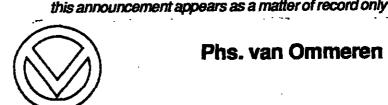
And there are three other coins, which contain half an ounce (15.55 grms), a quarter of an ounce (7.78grms), and one tenth of an ounce (3.11grms) of gold.

Their price, of course, is determined by the current price of gold.

Which, in the long term, has always risen.

The new Britannia from The Royal Mint. THE ROYAL MINT





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The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to Phs. van Ommeren NV in this transaction.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.



NV Handel- en Industrie-Maatschappij 'Ceteco'

has merged with



Phs. van Ommeren NV

The undersigned assisted in the negotiations and acted as financial advisor to N.V. Handel- en Industrie-Maatschappij "CETECO" in this transaction.

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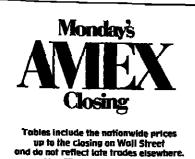
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it won't happen again. The markets market makers reduced or cut off their lines of credit. Had that financing been halted lone enquely chology, and sometimes the psy-chology gets a little out of whack. You can never say that you'll never have a market collapse again."

A fierce debate has erupted over whether the October collapse was made worse, and the entire system threatened, by a shortage of capital on the part of certain securities firms that play a key role in the functioning of the exchanges.

These firms are known as "spe-ialists," and are at the heart of the New York and American stock exchanges. They oversee trading. Each is granted exclusive domain over particular stocks. Normally, the specialists function by matching orders to buy with orders to sell, but they also are to maintain a "fair and orderly" market. When trading is cascading in one direction, it is their duty to try to insure that all investors can make their trades, and to smooth the market by buying when all others are selling or selling when all others are buying. But in resisting the tide, they put their own money

In the electronic over-the-counter market operated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, any number of securities dealers can become a "market maker" in a stock by standing ready to buy or sell

those shares to satisfy demand. Both specialists and market makers were hit Oct. 19 with tidal waves scenes, the Federal Reserve Bank of of selling. As prices plunged, every share they bought handed them a mercial banks to provide financing loss. The market rests on the as- to stockbrokers and market makers. sumption that as the price falls, buy-ing interest will reappear. But that Monday, stocks reached a free-fall. The intervention worked. Now

MARKETS: After Collapse of U.S. 'Stock Machine,' Tinkering Lies Ahead (Confinned from first finance page)

Exchange. "But it's nonsense to say

Making matters worse, some of the banks that lend money to these their lines of credit. Had that fi-nancing been halted long enough, the real "meltdown" that was nar-

rowly averted might have occurred.
The New York Stock Exchange has said that on the morning of Oct. 20 the specialists had accumulated about \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion worth of stock as they sought to satisfy investors who had pan-icked and sold their shares during the 508-point loss by the Dow Jones industrial average on Monday. Before that, the most stock had ever owned was about million, the exchange said.

By all accounts, the specialists were in no condition to handle another 500-point loss. That is why Oci. 20 presented an even graver risk to the market system: The capital the specialists had or could borrow was depleted.

Even before that, the markets had grown far faster than the capi-tal of the specialist firms, slowly reducing their role. Large institutions seeking to buy or sell hundreds of thousands of shares realized that such huge orders could swamp specialists, so they initiated a process in which these blocks were handled by big securities

The market's desperate need for money, when some banks threatened to cut back on short-term lending, was resolved by ad hoc government intervention. Behind the mercial banks to provide financing

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this ad hoe structure more permanent. But the Fed is unlikely to become the financier of last resort without demanding and receiving the right to monitor the finances of brokers. That would likely include the authority to force the brokers to alter their practices if the

Fed deemed that necessary.

Two stock trading systems could scarcely be more different than the nges' noisy auction system and the electronic dealer system of the National Association of Securities Dealers' over-the-counter market, weaknesses in both markets: Both were chaotic, and both had periods when investors were unable to make trades. As a result, both are likely to be overhauled to some extent.

The likely outcome is a blending

of the two distinct styles of trading in which each would take on favorable attributes of the other. It is also likely that more formal and more explicit procedures for halt-

ular stocks will be instituted. On Oct. 19, and in following days, the specialists on the exchanges were so overwhelmed that many temporarily halted trading in their stocks. So extreme was the rout that around noon on Oct. 20 the New York exchange seriously considered shut-ting down entirely. Many individual stocks were closed. It was one of the tensest moments of the crisis --- and no real guidelines

existed on what to do. The decision to close down a particular stock has traditionally been left to the specialist who handles it, huddling with other exchange officials.

In practice, once a stock is shut down, the specialist has consider-able discretion over the price at Customers trying to sell shares down, the specialist has consider-

thought is being given to making which trading resumes. This is

have occurred in October. In one instance, Spear, Leeds & Kellogg, the specialist for the stock of J.P. Morgan & Co., opened Morgan stock at \$47 on Oct. 20; it had closed at \$27.75 the previous day.

The price again tumbled in the course of Tuesday's trading. By contrast, the stock of Gould Inc. was opened by its specialist, M.J. Meehan & Co., at \$8 on Oct. 22, from which it rebounded smartly. That opening was far below the closing of \$14.625 the previous day. In both cases, the gaps between the opening price and the previous close could have proven very prof-

pense of other investors. Both cases are being investigated by the exchange, sources there have said, and exchange officials are pushing to replace the specialists and hit them with heavy lines.

itable for the specialist, at the ex-

The stock market collapse has given fresh impetus to long-standing proposals to terminate the specialists' monopoly over specific stocks. Such a proposal would open the floor of the New York Stock Exchange and its counterparts to "competitive" market making in some form - an earmark of the over-the-counter system.

A key aim would be to bring more capital into the system. Presumably, several dealers competing in a stock would have more financial muscle than a single specialist. But "competition by itself doesn't cure anything," said one senior specialist who asked not to be named. "Look at the over-thecounter market."

The over-the-counter market



Robert Redford as Jay Gatsby: another speculative era.

complained that some dealers either chose not to answer their telephones during the collapse or were so overwhelmed that many callers could not get through.

The National Association of Securities Dealers has proposed steps to improve its mechanism. One key measure would be to require at least some of its dealers to continue to trade with the public and smooth the markets, even if that meant absorbing some losses — similar to the specialist's function.

Joseph R. Hardiman, president

of the NASD, said the likely out- shares on the New York exchange.

come is a category of dealers that operate much as specialists do, moving the over-the-counter mar-

ket closer to the exchange system. The New York Stock Exchange also has taken steps to bolster the capital of specialists, but these measures are stirring a controversy. One way to increase this capital is to allow large brokerages to acquire specialist firms. Currently, specialists range from those that handle two or three stocks to the largest, Spear, Leeds & Kellogg which handles 126 stocks and 27 preferred

ERA: Bull Run Paralleled Jazz Age

(Continued from Page 1)

banker who was commerce secretary in the Nixon administration. "We are now understanding that that is not the case."

Eras do not really end in a day. They close in stages, with the elements of one age appearing in another. But people remember dramatic events as the symbols of change. Long before the collapse, the '80s were rich with images that med to be competing for places in the story of another roaring age. Early on, critics said, the new

Reagan administration set the tone. In the recession year of 1981, the year the government cut social programs and broke a strike by air traffic controllers, black-tie was back in style at the White House and new china was on order for \$209,508.

By 1984, with the economy energized in a time of deregulation and with the Wall Street bull already charging, the spirit had become bi-partisan. Someone coined a new word to describe many of the affluent supporters of Gary Hart, the former Democratic senator from Colorado who wanted to be president. They were "yuppies," young urban professionals, and there were plenty of them. Time Inc. had a hit with a new magazine that focused entirely on the one thing about which they seemed truly passionate: Money. After slow growth in the 1970s, the monthly spurted from 800,000 readers in 1980 to 1.85 million in 1987.

Corporate raiders backed by high-risk, high-yield "junk bonds" put the managers of blue-chip comnies on the defensive. Company hunters like T. Boone Pickens, Carl C. Icahn and Irwin L. Jacobs

walked away, as often as not, without their targets but richer by tens of millions of dollars. In one week in 1985, half a dozen companies

worth a billion dollars or more were on the block. "Greed is all right, by the way,"

the best-known of the takeover profiteers, Ivan F. Boesky, told a group of business students in 1985.
"I think greed is healthy. You can be greedy and still feel good about yourself." As it turned out. Mr. Boesky was

following his own advice. According to a plea of guilty to criminal insider trading charges by Martin A. Siegel, the handsome young investment banker who was the confidant of top executives, Mr. Boesky paid for corporate secrets with satchels full of cash.

The scandal raised questions about the ethics of the time. But the economics remained unchanged. Takeover fever kept going strong.

In 1976 the companies that changed hands had a total value of \$20 billion. Last year that figure was \$173 billion. In the same decade, American companies increased their debt from \$586 billion to \$1.7 trillion.

By this summer, stocks were selling at nearly double the average price/earning ratio that professionals say indicates they are too expensive. But the buying went on "Everybody was staying for one last drink," said Louis Lowenstein, a finance and law professor at Columbia University.

The market will go up again. Takeovers will not end. Young people will still make formnes. But none of it will seem so simple. Until the next time.



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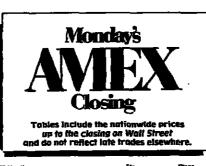
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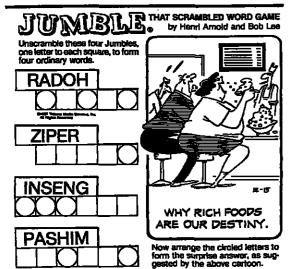
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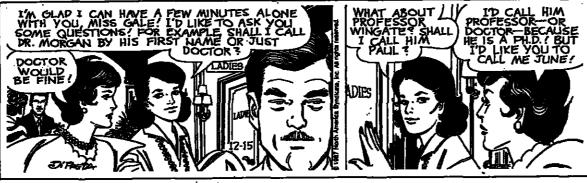






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Via Agence France Presse Gosing prices in local currencies, Dec. 14.



Composite Stock Index ; 1860 Previous ; 1836

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All Ordinaries Index Previous : 1219.48 .

BOOKS

RED DOLL

SO.

By Juan Luis Cebrián. Translated by Philip W. Silver. 166 pages. \$15.95. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 9 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

IFTEEN years earlier, Juan Altamirano had been one of a group of young Madrid intellectuals who put out an irregularly tolerated independent journal and who were arrested from time to time by Franco's police.

"Now I am the police," he reflects in the novel "Red Doll," with a chauffeur waiting downstairs, a red telephone for being important, planning betrayals for the national good." He is an adviser to the democratically elected prime minister, charged with keeping an eye on security matters of special political sensitivity. He is cynical and weary, and his designation by the press as the 13th most influential person in the government gives him both sardonic satisfaction and a pang of selfdoubL

Altamirano is the principal character in the novel, whose theme is the uneasy accommodation of democracy with the old Spanish passions. Its author, Juan Luis Cebrián; is the

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TELA TALLY editor of Spain's leading newspaper, El Paisarchitects of what, a dozen years after Franco's

death, is still called the Democratic Transition. This gives the bleak tone of "Red Doil". significance it might otherwise not have. As a tale of conspiracy, political murder and an enigmatic love affair in a Graham Greene-like mode, it is thin, barely this side of awkward. and set back by a tinny translation. As a

portrait of a still-unresolved national mood, it

is more suggestive. Its most remarkable depiction is of the tronbled conscience among those who knew the exhilaration, along with the risks, of being the democratic opposition under a dictatorship. Now, in power, they find themselves using amoral and contorted methods to defend the new democracy against attack from extreme left and right.

The conspiratorial miasma is such that the murderers of an emissary of ETA, the Basque terrorist group, could be fellow-ETA members, a foreign intelligence service, right-wing agents in the Spanish police or military bent upon eliminating an ETA leader or, more complicatedly, upon preserving a state of bloodshed in Spain that could at some point lead to a mili-

tary coup. In the days of the illegal opposition, in the 1960s and early 1970s, it was not uncommon to be a Spaniards speculate, more or less in these "We shall miss Franco when he is words: "We shall miss Franco when he is gone." The sense of purpose, the sense of incurring a certain amount - not a lethal. amount — of danger, the splendid cleanliness of a still-to-be occupied future; all these were exhilarating and wonderfully free of any need for the burdens of accommodation. Altamirano, the jaded democrat, feels be-

traved by what in another society might be the normal grubbiness of everyday life and politics. If he represents the author's own disillusion, the reader may conclude that perhaps, in the most ironic of ways, Franco is not e

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE is no reason in after 12. . N-B3, Hübner principle to object to hy-pressed him to do so by captur brid openings, but the elements ing with 13 QxP! After 13 Qreally have to go together. The N3ch; 14 K-R1, QxP; 15 N-Q5!, game between the West Ger-NxN; 16 PxN, White had obman grandmaster Robert tained a powerful passed QP.
Hübner and the Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic in the Interpolis Internabecause 17 BxB, QxB; 18 Ntional Tournament in Tilburg, K4!, R-Q1: 19 Q-B5, N-Q5!, 20 the Netherlands is a case in Q-N6!, B-B4; 21 QR-K1! point. Ljubojevic combined the would produce a morass from Najdorf and Dragon Varia-which Black could not free tions of the Sicilian Defense, himself. Hübner let his queen, but the result was lagging debet trapped by 16. R-Q1; 17 velopment. When Hübner Q-B7!, R-Q2 because be had chose the positional 6 B-K2 foreseen that 18 QR-N1. QRR; against the Najdorf, Ljubojevic 19 RxQ, RxQ; 20 BxR yields diverged from the standard White an end game where his

6. . P-K4 to create a hybrid passed QP could be potent. Yet his tricky 22. . . PNajdorf-Dragon with 6. . P- Ljubojevic's alternative
KN3. But then what was the

18. . QxRP, was no less risky. cause Hilling cruid not play 24.

not produce a punishing pin but there would be considerwith 8. . Q-N3?! because 9 B- able danger that White's rook

After 24 PxB. B-R6; 25 K3, QxP?; 10 N-R4, Q-R6 plus two minor pieces would 12 N-KB5!, PxN?; 13 B-N6 two pawns. B-Q2 (11. QN-Q2?; 12 B-B1 move his knight. For example, 25. BxPch? traps the queen a different way); 19. N-K4?; 20 QR-K1!, P- He may have been looking 12 N-N6, QxBP: 13 N-B2, O-O; B3 (20. NxB?; 21 R-K8ch, for a coffee-house trap such as

14 B-Q4, Q-R4; 15 NxR costs
Black heavy material.

Ljubojevic, instead of proceeding with orthodox Dragon
development such as 9. . NB3, steered back to a Najdorf
theme with 9. . P-K4?!, but
after 10 N/4-K2, he faced
problems, with the development of his minor pieces.

On 11. . PxP; 12 BxP, Ljubojevic did not want to lose
more time in running after the
QNP with 12. . Q-N3ch; 13 KR1, QxP; 14 N-R4, Q-N5 (or could not break the pin on the

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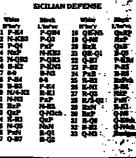
 14. Q-N4; 15 P-B4!); 15 P-B3, Q-R4; 16 BxP. However,

queen file because 22. would be crushed by 23 P-B3!, BxP (or 23. QxP; 24 N-K2, Q-N5; 25 NxB, NxN; 26 Q-Q8ch) 24 R-O8ch! Yet his tricky 22. . . P-

After 24 PxB, B-R6; 25 R-

QxP?; 10 N-R4, Q-R0 plus two minor pieces would by the continuous plus B2. Ljubojevic should have a continuous played 25. PxN. Instead, Jr. played 25. PxN. played 25. PxN. Instead, Jr. played 25. PxN. played 25. P traps the black queen); 11 P-B3, The Yugoslav could not pursued a will-o'the wisp with B-O2 (11. ON-O2?; 12 B-B1 move his knight. For example, 25. BxPch?

14 B-Q4, Q-R4; 15 NxR costs B-B1; 22 B-R6!, Q-R6; 23 P- 30 RxQ?, R-K8mate. When



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Football

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Hockey M. Standings

1.256.64 WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

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Dec. 11

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS

ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

Seahawks Race in Al Michael W. Sand only series from the Manager Even though only series from Manager From I Language one of its manager from the State of the state of

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individual to the Brench to four individual to the carrie in the individual to the carrie in the individual to the carrie in the individual to the for 125 years a company of 125 for 125 years and the company of 125 for 125 years and the company of 125 for 125 years and 125 Comparier two disappointing Comparier two disappointing the victory series Seattle that the Rears in Chicago next with much needed morners a seat where of unpopulation is a seat of the comparier to the comparie man hale of mistrate up 3 all and to the playoffs. The Brences did not surrender The drove Severals to get

Winds Tracking The With 25 500 out in mi then thed an enside bick Seattle concred : 1. Bu a lad taken the Seahawas a MARINE CUT WATTER'S admosping 2 12-213 55-324 directors at second-period lead The time maning out in the first his knee sprinted up the middle in it saids before completing pass to Paul Skans; and Daryl less to put the ball inside the hom i kneg's three-vand pass play Boder, with 22 seconds left and he lead to 14-1.

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SPORTS

Seahawks Tighten Race in AFC West

By Michael Wilbon Washington Part Service SEATTLE — Even though only two weeks remain before the National Football League playoffs, it wouldn't make sense for one of its teams to establish itself as the American Football Conference title favorite. It wouldn't make sense for the next the favorite it wouldn't make sense for the next the favorite. It wouldn't make sense that the favorite it wouldn't make sense that the favorite it wouldn't make sense that the favorite is not the favorite in the favorite in the favorite is not the favorite in the favorite in the favorite is not the favorite in the favorite i tle favorite. It wouldn't make sense, gent hurt the Broncos on the next in this season of little reason, for Denver to come into the Kingdome and put erratic, frantic Seattle out

'As if the AFC wasn't confused enough already, the Seahawks added to the mess Sunday night, turning

NFL ROUNDUP

the performance of a lifetime from guarterback Dave Krieg into a 28rictory over the Broncos. Seattle's actory pushed its record to 8-5, tied with San Diego, a in Kansas City drew 63,834, the

had taken the Broncos to four City Royals, suffered an ankle inju-straight victories, turned a 14-0 ry and was held to one yard on halftime deficit into a tie early in the third quarter. But Krieg, who completed 23 of 33 for 238 yards this and Bo that," said defensive and three touchdowns, tossed two end Mike Bell. "You bet we were. short scoring passes thereafter — We figured the only way to shut while Seahawk defense solved El-down the hype was to shut him

Coming after two disappointing losses, the victory sends Seattle Diego, Pittsburgh overcame a 9-0 against the Bears in Chicago next first-quarter deficit with a strong Sunday with much needed momen defense and rushing touchdowns by mand hopes of wrapping up a quarterback Mark Malone and

wild card to the playoffs. The Broncos did not surrender their fourth straight loss, committed within a touchdown on Sammy Winder's two-yard run with 25 secouds left and then tried an onside

kick Seattle covered it. But it had taken the Scahawks a while to get going. Curt Warner's 3-yard run capping a 12-play 55-yard drive for a 7-0 second-period lead With time running out in the first half, Krieg sprinted up the middle for 17 yards before completing passes to Paul Skansi and Daryl Turner to put the ball inside the Bronco 5. Krieg's three-yard pass to Ray Butler, with 22 seconds left,

upped the lead to 14-0. ter. Winder went 11 yards for a 159 yards and two touchdowns to touchdown, and a few plays later power Los Angeles to its fifth Krieg fumbled a snap at his own straight victory. (UPI, AP)

Football

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NFL Standings

SCOREBOARD

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7 6 8 .538 300 314 Atlanta

4 9 0 .308 244 308 Indians

West Missi

39; Elway responded two plays later with a TD pass to Rick Massie.

But the Seahawks didn't mope, play. Warner took a handoff and handed to Largent (on an end-around), who handed back to Krieg
—who threw 40 yards to Butler for an easy flea-flicker touchdown and a 21-14 lead with 5:50 left in the third quarter. ■ Elsewhere: Chiefs 16, Raiders 10: In Kansas

City, Missouri, Bill Kenney threw a 67-yard TD pass to Carlos Carson and Nick Lowery kicked three field goals to pace the Chiefs.

half-game behind Denver in the mad, mad AFC West.

Quarterback John Elway, who also an outfielder with the Kansas

Steelers 20, Chargers 16: In San Frank Pollard, The Chargers, in

missed all three field-goal tries. Cardinals 27, Giants 24: in St. Louis, Vai Sikahema scored on a 76-yard punt return and set up a second TD with a 48-yard kickoff return to help the 6-7 Cardinals remain in wild-card contention.

Lions 20, Buccaneers 10: In Tampa, Florida, linebacker Jimmy Williams set up 10 points with a 48yard interception return and a deflected punt to help Detroit hand Tampa Bay its sixth straight loss.

Rams 33, Falcons 0: In Anaheim, pped the lead to 14-0. California, league rushing leader Denver revived in the third quar-Charles White carried 29 times for

Basketball

EASTERN CONFERENCE Attentic Division W L Pa.

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division
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U.S. College Results

SOUTH
Emory 188. Chicope B1
Lynchburg 83, Frostburg 51, 73
Moryville (Tenn.) 40. Centre 58
MIDWEST
Brodley 89, N. Hilloss 78
Cleveland 31, 162, Youngstown St. 75
DePouw 87, Thomas Mare 59
Wis-Green Bay 80. Central Mich. 56
Wis-Milwaldse 79, N. Michigan 78
SOUTHWEST

Transition

POOTBALL

Notitoed Football Legge
CLEVELAND—Walved Goore Winslow,
punter, Activated Mott Bohr, placeticker.
GREEN BAY—Walved Alon Risher, quarterbock, Activated Lee Morris, wide receiver,
from the injured reserve.

WASHINGTON—Activated Clarence Verdin, wide receiver, and Tim Jessia, running bock, from injured reserve. Placed Darrick Britz, offensive tockle, on injured reserve.

HOCKEY

MOCKEY
National Hockey Leasue
HARTFORD—Assigned Dous Jarvis, center, to Binghamton of the American Hockey
League as an essistant coach and player.

COLLEGE

EAST Drexel \$1, \$1, Joseph's 64 Horvord \$1, Brandels 63 SOUTH

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NBA Standings



quietly. They drove 84 yards to get live turnovers and Vince Abbott Kansas City's defense, led by linebacker Aaron Pearson, denied Marcus Allen on this first-period goal-line phinge. The Chiefs held Los Angeles to 88 yards rushing; the Raiders had been averaging 162 yards a game on the ground.

Woman Jockey Blazes Trail to Winner's Circle

NEW YORK — Imagine someone 24 years old who is 4 feet 10 inches (1.47 meters) tall and weighs 100 pounds (45.4 kilograms). Normal social indignities being what they are, such a person would probably have endured a joke or two and been asked for an I.D. card several dozen times too many.

Add to that the occupational hazard of riding thousand-pound thoroughbred race-horses for a living, and this same person might have interesting things to say about the follies of appearance. Finally, say this person is a woman - the

most successful female ever in a sport that is still largely a male bastion — and you have Julie Krone, the current leader among all jockeys at this fall's Meadowlands meeting. Last summer, Krone was the leading rider at Monmouth Park. During the past weekend she won the two feature races at Aqueduct - the

Gallant Fox and Gravesend Handicaps - and the Winter Quarters Handicap at the Meadowlands. When she rides full time in New York beginning in January, it will be the biggest step up in a career that began seven years ago. To any jockey, to any lover of the sport, this matter of appearances has little to do with semantics and everything to do with performance. How you are regarded in the

paddock by owners and trainers determines what mounts you are likely to be given. The fact that Krone is a woman has compounded the fundamentally difficult task of getting the horses she needs to ride her way to the top. That she is already well on her way — Krone has more than 1,000 career victories and earnings more than \$4 million - perhaps says more about her than about any current trends in racing.

Trainers talk about Krone's exceptional ability to keep her pose on a moving horse. Hard-bitten about the task of driving a horse through the stretch, Krone talks about how beautiful it is "in the middle of all that speed and power to have this picture that I do from where I sit, of just hands and a horse's mane." Krone's athletic ability is already some-

vision of horses trained by his brother Rob-ert, who has stables at several tracks and who was the leading trainer at the Meadowlands in 1985 and 1986 and at Monmouth in 1987. The Klesarises are among a handful of trainers and owners who now regularly steer their horses to Krone because she can do the job. Krone's aggressiveness is a mix of both

savvy and determination. She talks about the importance of being "snave" in a race and also about what's required to drive a horse between others when no openings seem to exist. "You watch the hand a stick is being used with," she said recently. "If a jock is whipping with his left hand and then switches to his right, you can anticipate that his horse will then move slightly left, and it's there you take your risk — drive to the slight opening you know will be coming on the right side."

But love of horses gives her a power beyond muscle and drive. In the words of Kle-

youd muscle and drive. In the words of Klesaris, Krone has a great hands-to-horse ability. There is a chemistry there."

Krone talks to horses—and dreams about them. In many respects, riding is being a good passenger, taking what the horse gives you rather than forcing on him something he will resist. "If you go 10 paces and the horse starts to get nervous, you don't try to hold him then — you give right away," she said.

Her dreams? "Well," she said with a laugh,

"I had one recently where I was beating a horse in the stretch, it was cold and it was in the rain. And the horse talked to me. 'Are you nuts? he said to me. The dream was about how tolerant horses really are."

During a career in which she has moved progressively up from smaller tracks, Krone has endured the dangers of a dangerous trade. She broke her back in a fall in 1980, and, most recently, tore knee cartilage when a horse bucked in the starting gate and twisted her foot in a stirrup. The significance for her is only that these things happen. In spite of a history of slights — and occasional fights — over her sex, she has always been a jockey first and last. As the Meadowlands meet winds down, she

is in a neck-and-neck race with Chris Antley for top jockey honors. Antley, who used the thing of a legend.

"She is an extremely talented, gutsy and aggressive rider," said Steve Klesaris, the York, knows how difficult it will be for Krone

"It will be like going from high school to college," Antley said. "All the top riders are there and everyone has their customers. It will be a matter of personality. She's always had the talent, but the single most important thing about her is that she does have the personality.

In racing's world of appearances, that doesn't always add up to an Eclipse Award, but it's almost as important.



Julie Krone ...Just hands and a horse's mane.'

A Seemingly Charmed Industry Takes Market Plunge in Stride By Robert McG. Thomas Jr. New York Times Service NEW YORK — Two months after the stock market crash wiped Thomas Jr. New York Jet S50 million, according to union of ample, Hess's holdings declined by a franchises collapsed during the the industry's economic important total of \$175 million from their high in July, but were worth about \$200 at major league baseball games described in July, but were worth about \$200 at major league baseball games described in the attention of millions of easy-spending men in the coveted 18-49 and attendance to the attention of million at recent price levels, about climed from an average of 92 million.

Numbers, Haircuts, Etc.: Fads Still All the Rage

Fads in sports are usually tied to the need

to emulate successful figures, but they are

expression, flamboyance and individualism.

four numbers: 23 (Michael Jor- is drastic, different. If you are put

also rooted in the need for self-

after the stock market crash wiped out half a trillion dollars of the nation's wealth, those who work in the multibillion-dollar sports industry are in broad agreement that the immediate impact on athletes and athletics was limited, that the short-range fallout has been negligible and that even in the face of a its \$240 million value in the crash. agers generally dismissed the impossible recession the long-term

outlook remains bright. The market news on Oct. 19 produced moans in National Football League locker rooms as players were returning to work after a costly three-week strike. But interviews with dozens of players, agents, financial advisers and others indicate that comparatively few highpaid athletes or wealthy sports executives had significant stock holdings, that many of those who did had gotten out of the market before then and that most of those who remained had plenty in reserve to cushion their losses.

"It certainly didn't put any hole in our vault," said Jim Irsay, the vice president and general manager of the Indianapolis Colts. He helped his father, Robert, the club's owner, celebrate their good fortune two weeks after the crash by signing Eric 4 L5 211 v
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7 10 412 Dickerson, the running back they had obtained from the Los Angeles Rams, to a series of four one-year contracts worth \$4.5 million.

Dickerson, recalling that he had made \$20,000 in the stock market "a while back," was also celebrating. "I didn't have anything in the market," he said.

profit. According to Mike Weis-22 22 24 25-79 berg, a Chicago-based and a state of the state of Dollars

Milwestees

22 22 24 25 — 9

Per Kins 9-16-3-27), Apuirre 2-20-4-5 22: Cummings 6-19 7-11 19, Sikmo 9-16 1-119, Pressey 5124-4 14. Rebounds: Dol. 55 (Donoldson 9), Mil.
25 (Cummings, Pressey 9). Assists: Oot. 27

Citoron 11), Mil. 27 (Pressey 7).

Citoron 11), Mil. 27 (Pressey 7).

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Monday when low-cost put options 18 22 31 19—98

La. Lakers

Worthy 7-15 6-6 20, Abdul-Jobbor 7-12 2-2 16.

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Prica 7-15 1-3 16. Rebounds: Cleveland 23 (Williams, Dougherty, Corbin 7). Los Angeles 24 (E. Johnson 8).

Los Angeles 24 (E. Johnson 8). els before the collapse. Craig James, the New England Patriot running back, said he, too, cleaned up on the crash, earning a six-ligure profit covering short sales he had made just a few weeks before.

There were, to be sure, some los-

fund had been overfunded by that represented long-term investments is virtually recession-proof.

By David Falkner

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Several years
ago, Michael Jordan, the highflying forward of the Chicago
Bulls, decided that he needed

more room in the seat of his

pants. For the sake of comfort,

not style, he had two inches add-

ed to the rise in his basektball

shorts and four inches added to

their length. Whether he intended

to or not, he started a trend, one

of several - in fashions, hair

styles and uniform numbers -

that are sweeping the world of

Fads in sports are usually tied

to the need to emulate successful

figures of the moment, but they

are also rooted in the need for

self-expression, flamboyance and

nit-MacGregor, the Wisconsin

sporting-goods firm that manu-

factures uniforms for the Nation-

al Basketball Association and

many colleges and high schools.

Jordan's baggy shorts are an example. Though they have been

on the market only a short time,

they make up two percent of total

sales — "a significant figure," Merkel said, "because many col-

leges and nearly all high schools,

limited by budget constraints,

A better way to measure star appeal, Merkel said, is to look at

"We sell approximately 50,000

numbered basketball jerseys a

year," he said. "Of that number.

50 percent are divided among just

dan's number), 33 (Larry Bird's).

32 (Magic Johnson's) and 21 (Dominique Wilkins's). The real-

ly magic number is definitely Jor-

dan's -- 30 percent of all sales are for his number alone."

Not all current trends, howev-

er, are so directly attributable to

hero worship. When Jim McMa-

hon, the Chicago Bear quarter-back, and Brian Bosworth, the

rookie Seattle Seahawk lineback-

er, adopted spiky hair styles, they

were following, not setting, a

A haircut now popular among

uniform numbers.

can only order by standard sizes."

, the crash. funds. The NFL players' fund, for example, lost about \$40 million of those already retired, money maning," said Lee Isgur, a games and leisure-time industry analyst for seers generally dismissed the im-PaineWebber, who echoed a widely

athletes is one called the Mush-

Pasquale Gallo of Astor Place

Village says he invented the style.

The Mushroom is definitely a

personal statement," he said. "It

deck of hair is left on top.

off, offended, so be it."

over it," Gallo said.

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For football players, the style is also practical, "because you can comfortably fit a football helmet

By far the most enigmatic of

current fads is the slowly but

steadily increasing popularity of the number 00. The number was

first worn during the 1960s by Jim Otto of the Oakland Raiders.

There was no significant wave of

imitators then, and it was banned when professional football stan-

dardized numbers by positions in

room. As with Bosworth's Mo-the tacitum Boston Celtic center,

hawk, the skull is shaved to above has been wearing 00. Three other

the ears, and a round or square NBA players - Kevin Duck-

Hair Design Salon in Greenwich and Johnny Moore of New Jersey Village says he invented the style. — wear 00; a fourth who did.

amount. But the owners point out that would have years to recover sand had no immediate implications for example, as a time when American surplus to the players spending power.

As part of a proposed-contract settlement the players had spurned.

The major league basehall player.

Even in a recession, industry ex-

losses, lending credence to the view said Gerald Dominus, a CBS vice president, who suggested that companies that trimmed their advertising budgets in a recession would now that sports has evolved into lose market shares they would be

tlement the players had spurned. many of those who lost money in the the Great Depression. national product in 1986, making it cio, for example, who is in charge the nation's 25th largest industry. of worldwide advertising for Geners' pension fund lost more than had been a year or so ago. For ex- by the record. Several fragile NFL The finding actually understates eral Motors, which spends a third of its network advertising budget on sports programming, said be expected no cutback as a result of the

crash. Guarascio also agreed with Henry Brehn, who supervises about 60 sponsored tennis and other tournaments for ProServ, that companies would not cancel event sponsorships in a recession. Sponsorship arrange-ments, they said, represent longrange marketing strategies taking years to build up associations be-

There have, to be sure, been reports of some adverse effects attributable to the crash, including a few cancellations of ski weekends in Utah, a softening of the market for yachts in Newport, Rhode Island, and a cutback in the number

But Isgur, the PaineWebber analyst, dismisses such spending cutbacks as limited to "BMW types," who for all their conspicuous consumption constitute a tiny minority

With the possible exception of major gifts for stadium construction and the like, college fund-raisers say they expect no cutbacks in contributions to collegiate athletic

programs. According to George A. Brakeley 3d, the president of the fund-raising consultant firm Bra-keley, John Pryce Jones, economic conditions have no effect on gifts by boosters.

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"There is no doubt that people copy superstars," said Mike Mer-kel, product manager of Sandk-

individualism.

baskerball.

were affected was in their pension mum of \$168 a month.

The decline will not affect player pact of such losses on active playPaineWebber, who echoed a widely
pensions, however, because the ers, noting that pension funds held belief that the sports business

a year in the decade through 1929 to age group, sports has become an 8.1 million in the 1930s. age group, sports has become an indispensible marketing engine for 8.1 million in the 1930s. Even so, the drop in attendance other businesses. represented a decline of only 12.7 Even in a reces percent at a time when many busi- ecutives say, sports will thrive.

nesses were suffering far greater that sports is, indeed, a charmed It is seen as even more charmed

worth of Portland, Benoit Benja-

min of the Los Angeles Clippers

Tony Campbell, was cut earlier

100 players out there in four-year

colleges are wearing it, too, and probably a lot more in junior col-

Jeffrey Leonard, the San Fran-

cisco outfielder, is the first major

league baseball player to wear 00.

John Davidson, a former New

York Ranger goalie, wore it for a

Moore, a point guard, ac-knowledged copying Parish. "I kind of got the number from him — he could play the game," Moore said. "He might not talk

much, but when you see those

double zeros coming at you,

watch out. He does exactly what

he's supposed to do on the court."

started wearing 00 in high school, "because we didn't have enough

numbered shirts to go around, so my shirt was called double zero. I

liked it, so I kept it."

Parish said years ago that he

According to Merkel, "at least

this season by Detroit.

leges and high schools."

tween a product and a given event and are not abandoned lightly.

of big sports bets in Nevada.

of the consuming public.

"The only thing that counts," he said, "is how well the football team

SPORTS BRIEFS

Flamengo Wins Brazilian Soccer Title RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) - Flamengo won its fourth Brazilian soccer

WIS-MINIOURE 77, N. MICHIGON 78
SOUTHWEST
Texas A&M 84. Septem F.Austin 67
FAR WEST
Long Boach St. 117, Loyolo (Calit.) 112, 07
Regis 77, Fort Lawis 74 title here Sunday, beating International of Porto Alegre, 1-0, amid torrential rain and before a crowd of 90,000. The only goal came in the 18th minute, when Andrade rushed into the

The comy goal came in the rain minute, when Andrade rushed into the goal area and made a perfect side pass to Bebeto, who slid the ball home. The game ended the tournament between the 16 first-division teams. Flamengo and International had drawn, 1-1, in their first match the previous Sunday in Porto Alegre.

Hussein Takes 3d Honolulu Marathon HONOLULU (AP) - Undeterred by rain, wind and a strong field,

Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya on Sunday coasted to his third straight victory in the Honolulu Marathon.

Hussein was clocked in 2 hours, 18 minutes, 26 seconds, the first time

he has not broken the course record (he ran a 2:12:08 in 1985 and a 2:11:44 in 1986). Gidamis Shahanga of Tanzania, the 1978 Commonwealth Games champion, finished second in 2:19:36. He and Hussein were the only runners to break 2:20.

Carla Beurskens of the Netherlands also became a three-time Honolulu champion, taking the women's division in 2:35:11, failing to lower the women's course record of 2:31:01 that she set in 1986. Beurskens was followed by 1985 Boston Marathon women's winner Lisa Weidenbach in

Quotable

• Denver Bronco quarterback John Elway, who played one summer in the New York Yankee organization, on the baseball-football career of Bo Jackson: "I can't imagine making all that money and playing all year and not having time to spend it." (LAI)

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Green Bay 14, Alinnesota 10
New England 42, N.Y. Jets 20
Konsas City 16, L.A. Raiders 16
St. Louis 27, N.Y. Glants 24
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Detroit 28, Tampo Bay 10
L.A. Rayes 23, Atlanto 3 231 1841

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11 14 5 27 164 126
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BELL CONFERENCE

Hockey

WALES CONFERENCE

NHL Standings

Snaythe Division 19 10 2 49 144 107 18 9 4 40 150 112 12 14 2 26 101 112 10 17 3 21 100 712 7 20 4 18 113 152 SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Calsary 8 8 1—1
Suffals 9 14 2—7
Suffals 1 14 158—37; Buffals 14 158—37; Buffals 14 158—37; Buffals 15 158—37; Buffals 158—37; Buffals 15 158—37; Buffals 158—37; Buffals 15 158—37; Buffals 158—37; Buffals 15 158—37; Buffals 158—37; Buffals 15 158—37; Buffals PsiledelPhie 7 8 2—3
Wisniers
- Zezel (11), Huffman (1), Smith (5), Croven
- Zezel (11), Huffman (1), Smith (5), Croven
- Zezel (11), Huffman (1), Smith (5), Spats an goal;
- Shitedelphia (an Reddick) 14-7-11—32; Winnipes (on Maxial) 12-17-13—42.

Tornate
- 4 1 8—5
Chicase
- Valve 2 (23), T. Murray 2 (6), Ludzík (2);
- Leeman (11), Spats an goal; Toronto (an Pang) 8-14-9—31; Chicasa (an Wregaet) 17-9-8—34.

European Soccer SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Los Palmas & Alletica de Madrid J

Points: Real Modeld 25; Atletico de Modeld Points: Real Modria 25; Attention de Modria 21; Real Sociedod 19; Validadid 17; Zarago-za, Athletic de Bilbon 16; Celto, Barcelana, Osasuna, Cadiz, 15; Valencia, Gilan 14; Sevi-lla, Español 13; Betls, Mallarca, Murcia 19; Los Palitros 9; Laerones 7; Sabadell 6.

Nancy punched her pillow with

humor," the president went on. Nancy punched her pillow again. Why are you

doing that?" Ronald asked "I can't beieve it. I was publicly up-staged by a com-mainist," Nancy publicly up-staged by a com-munist. Nancy said, hitting her pillow once

"You're just Buchwald imagining Buchwaid things," Ronald said. "Raisa wouldn't upstage you."

"Where do you get this Raisa stuff from?" Nancy demanded.
"Well, he calls me Ronnie, and I call him Mikhail, so I don't see anything wrong with calling her Raisa, and the two of them calling you Nancy. That is what summits are all about."

ршгрозе."

"How would you know? You treaty?"

going on outside."
"What did she do?" "For one thing she wouldn't let me know if she was coming to tea "You're taking this too hard, or not. I had egg on my face when I Nancy. Men understand peace, but couldn't tell the press what time she it's more difficult for women to

when it comes to their tea.'

Napoleonic Flintlock Sold

United Press International stopped pushing me aside to look into the TV cameras. I don't call aniques dealer paid \$146,000 at an anction for a minimum for the stopped pushing me aside to look into the TV cameras. I don't call that glasnoss." auction for a miniature flintlock rifle with a barrel decorated with do? tiny bees that once belonged to Napoleon II, also known as the United States. My question to you king of Rome. Alexander Acevedo also bought a lace veil used at the the Russians to pull the wool over baptism of the son of Napoleon your eyes?

kitchen and make a fresh pot." "It doesn't matter. We signed an intermediate-range missile treaty. I "He's feisty but he has a sense of never thought the Russians would

> Nancy said, "I knew you'd take her side instead of mine.

"You're overreacting, Nancy." "You don't know about the tour of the White House I gave her with the TV cameras covering us." "How could Raisa upstage you in your own house?"

"She kept straightening my paintings," Nancy cried. "And every time I told her an historical fact about the White House she topped me with two I didn't know. I'm sme the KGB briefed her on every piece of furniture on the ground floor."
Ronnie acted shocked, "I didn't know this or I would have demand-

ed a 50 percent reduction in Soviet conventional forces." "You're just saying that because you want to go to sleep," Nancy said, punching her pillow again.

"Look, when we go to Moscow von can get hack at her. You can be ate for tea and we'll get the CIA to "I don't care what you call her, help you bone up on the Kremlin so she humiliated me and she did it on you know more than Raisa does." Suppose she doesn't invite me "No one could humiliate you, to visit the Kremlin? Are you still going to sign a long-range missile

were locked up in meetings all day and you had no idea what was "Probably not." Ronald said. "You're just saying that so I'll

"You're taking this too hard, realize what is at stake. If you and "You know how Russians are Raisa don't hit it off, it doesn't mean the end of the world. But if Mikhail and I don't -- it does."

"Every time Raisa Gorbachev saw reporters she broke away from me and talked to them. She never

what do you want me to "You're the president of the is, are you going to keep allowing

Henry Bernstein's Theatrical Life

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henry Bernstein was one of the most successful French dramatists of his day. He wrote 50 plays between 1900 and his death in 1953. He did not, like his contemporary Sacha Guitry, take to the boards to impersonate his leading men, but he was always "on," though off stage.

A dandy in the mundane whiri, he gave a continuous performance for more than half a century. His private life was not private. Among his mistresses were Coco Chanel and for a long spell Eve Curie, the daughter of Marie.

With the enormous amount of source material available it is astonishing that no biography of Bernstein has appeared. But Georges Bernstein-Grubert, his daughter, has completed a life of her father due out in the spring.

Born in Paris in 1876, he was the son of a Jewish financier who married the heiress of an American banker. He attended the ex-clusive Lycee Condorcet, where the future author Robert de Flers and the future automobile manufacturer André Citroën were fellow pupils. The three remained

close after their schooling.
When he was still in his teens, the Dreyfus case shook France. As proud of his origins as an Old Testament warrior, Bernstein defended his race on all occasions. Hostesses were forced to take sides and certain salons were closed to him, but he reacted with sardonic indifference. In a pro-Dreyfus salon, he made the acintance of Marcel Proust, who admired his courage. When Proust went into seclusion to write, it was Bernstein who recommended that he line his study

with cork to work undisturbed. When called for military service Bernstein, exasperated by barracks restraints and motivated by a romance, fled to Brussels with a young girl and from there denounced his army superiors in the Paris press, a scandal that was of long life.

During his Belgian exile he wrote his first play, "Le Marche," and with characteristic assurance mailed it to André Antoine, founder of the Théatre Libre, who

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

He staged "Le Marché" in 1900.

When Bernstein's unauthorized leave was forgiven and he re-turned to Paris be found himself a playwright much in demand.

In 1911 the Comédie-Française accepted his play "Après moi!" This official recognition of an author who had deserted the colors infuriated Leon Dander, editor of the relentlessly anti-Semitic "Action Française," who organized manifestations to halt its performances. Its premiere was the scene of a riot and when the play was repeated there were more disturbances. It was withdrawn.

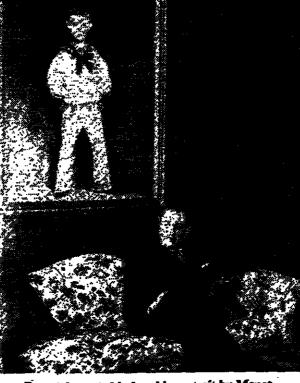
Bernstein plays have a definite character and so they are easily caricatured. He wrote of the greed money, the greed for power and the battle of the sexes, ever fascinating subjects. He had mastered a direct line of stagecraft. leading his sensational plots to logical conclusions. His big scenes were irresistible to stars for their histrionic opportunities.

World War I, in which he served at the front and as an aviator, did not interrupt his output. On a brief leave he married a beautiful young lady, Antoinette Martin, despite her parents' protests. They had heard of his reputation as a womanizer.

After the armistice he leased a theater, the Gymnase, and a younger generation of talents — including Gaby Morlay, Pierre Blanchar, Charles Boyer and Claude Dauphin - played there. Aware of the changed tastes, he introduced topical references. He wrote and produced an anti-Nazi play during the phony war. The Nazis threatened him, but by the time they reached Paris he had left for New York.

Léon Blum, when a drama critic, accorded him glowing notices for his stagecraft, but he was the target of ferocious enemies. The anti-Semitic press, then numerous and shrill, never let up. He took the attacks in his broad stride. reveled in disputes and exchanged fire with his detractors. He is conspicuous in a recent documentary film on ducling in France, "Yes, it is Bernstein again," remarks the commentator. "Someone else has

just insulted him." In Manhattan, he was soon in



Bernstein seated before his portrait by Manet.

the spotlight, entering into heated arguments with his countrymen and others. André Maurois had defended the Vichy government in Life magazine and Bernstein replied in the New York Herald Tribune, condemning Petain as a traitor and predicting that Charles de Gaulle would be France's eventual savior.

At a smart dinner party, Frederick Lonsdale, the author of witcomedies, remarked that the United States would do well to stay out of the war. Bernstein rose from his chair to slap the Englishman's face, but Lonsdale ducked, Then Bernstein pompously or-dered the wretch to meet him at dawn at the Central Park mall. As Lonsdale always slept until noon he failed to show up, but a set of gossip columnists had gathered. This non-event made headlines.

After the liberation he was back in Paris with a set of new plays, with stars in the leading roles, drew full houses and the critics of both left and right intoned their well-known laments Once again they announced that his work was old hat. He responded by prancing to the familiar tunes. At least one thing in Paris

Shortly after the premiere of "Evangeline," his last play, which he dedicated to Evangeline Bruce, wife of the U.S. ambassador to France, I interviewed him. He had made the office of his theater his residence, working and sleeping there. He received modishly like an actor holding court in his dressing room, clad in a Sulka pajama suit. He was an imposing personality, tall and of military posture. There was an aggressive force in his long, lined face with its hawkish nose. Over 70, he had a head of impeccably barbered silver hair. After a few pleasant-

hadn't changed.

His new play was in six acts. "One more act than Racine."

wrote the critic.
"Racinel" Bernstein exclaimed, rolling his eyes in eastasy. "His incomparable perfection! His concise dramaturgy! His poetic eloquence! He has been my inspiration always!" Among American writers, he

had good words for Hemingway, O'Neill and Dreiser. He was impressed by Jean Genet's literary quality but deplored his materials. He had known Zoia. "A great spirit! Great spirit in

the public area. The part he played in Dreyfus's defense has made him an immortal. As a novelist he was a long writer, not a master."

More than 30 years after his death, Bernstein's work is being re-examined. Several playwrights of note have admitted their debt. to his sense of form: Marcel Achard, Steve Passeur, Bernard Zimmer and, curiously enough, Jean-Paul Sartre.

Last year Alain Resnais made a film from his play "Mélo," which was composed in the cinematic manner. The motion picture version prospered in France and abroad. Now there is a revival of another of his plays, "Le Secret," which has just opened at the Theatre Montparnasse.

First seen in 1913, it tells of the apparently contented and charming wife of a painter. But the woman is full of hate and hostility. She seeks to destroy the marriage of a newlywed couple, but is unmasked. Her noble husband forgives her and promises to cure her of her pathological urge to do harm.

Anny Duperey, an actress of presence and versatility, imperonates the Janus-faced villainess with superb nuance and polished style. The play has been sagaciously cast and there is a remarkable characterization of the blundering bridegroom by Fabrice Luchini.

The ingenious staging by Andréas Voutsinas, a disciple of Lee Strasberg who conducts an acting school in Paris, transforms the script into brilliant theater, pro-viding evidence that Bernstein at

PEOPLE

Lorin Maazel to Take Permanent Post in Paris 🕻

The American conductor Lorin Maszel was named Monday to be music director of the Orchestre National de France, and said he thought the role was his destiny. Maazel, 57, will take on the new job in August, while continuing as unisic director at the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. In 1977 Maazel became the orchestra's principal guest conductor. The Orchestre National, founded in 1953, has been without a full-time conductor since 1973. Roland Faure, president of Radio France, also announced that the French conductor and composer Pierre Boulet will become the orchestra's "consultant for special events."

Bob Geldof returned to London Sunday after a 12-day tour of Ethiopia and Mozambique and warned of another famine. "We may see again those horrendous pictures and believe me if you do see them your conscience will be twinged," (a he said. Relief organizations, such as Geldof's own Band-Aid, are frustrated because wars in both nations have blocked efforts to get food to the starving. Geldof says he asked for a cease-fire the day he left Ethiopia.

Baron Hans Heinrich von Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kaszon, the Swiss multimillionaire looking for a permanent home for his 1,200piece private art collection now in-Lugano, said Monday he would announce the name of the recipient next year. Thyssen spoke to reporters at the inauguration of an exhibi-tion of 50 of the Old Masters belonging to his collection at the San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Madrid.

A 41-year-old restaurant ownerfrom Dublin outlasted 147 other gamblers over three days of play towin \$132,000 in an open poker game in Las Vegas. Lorenzo Fus-ciandi became the first non-American ever to win an event in the j annual Grand Prix poker tournament at the Golden Nugget Casino, a week-long, 16-game competition.

The Duckess of York, the wife of Britain's Prince Andrew, won her helicopter pilot's wings on Mon-day, fulfilling a vow made on the eve of her wedding last year.

plays and some old ones at the ries he launched into a hery dia-Theatre des Ambassadeurs. The tribe on a derogatory notice of his and a collection of his toys, the lot going for \$24,000. his best will soon return to favor. CLASSIFIED MOVING INTERNATIONAL CONGRATULATIONS and BIRTHDAY EMPLOYMENT REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE ALLIED REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE TO RENT/SHARE TO RENT/SHARE FOR SALE GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED MESSAGE CENTER FOR SALE PARIS AREA FURNISHED SWITZERLAND PARIS AREA FURNISHED PARIS & SUBURBS DESCRIPE (1) 43 43 23 64 COMPAGNIE GENERALE ONE IN A MELION LADY, 39, min-gual, ford of trues, skilled in office work, flexible, majorated, sophistical-ed, othercine, warm personativ, of eate in international ordes, seeks of other in the majorated in the Placese write to Box 2483, IPI.T., Frie-cheter. 15, 6000 Frankhut/Main. RANCK bius cantiversairs. Tu nous monques becucoup. Envoie una corte postole ou 133 Bd Rospoil, éth. 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